THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 89. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Bonaparte's Constitutional Amendments

Bishop Strossmayer's Position.

The Austrian Cabinet Crisis.

The Coming Fruit Season.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba, from Liverpool the 2d and Queenstown the 3d of April, arrived at New York yesterday morning. The German mail steamship Hermann, from Bremen, also arrived at the same port.

By the arrivals named above, we have mail reports in detail of our cable news telegrams.

FRANCE.

What the French People Say of the Bonaparte Reforms—The United States Constitution as a Model.

The opinions expressed by the Paris journals on the new *Senatus Consultum* are remarkable for their variety, as since some journals express the utmost satisfaction, others—the Democratic organs—insist that the only true mode of effecting a change in the Constitution is by an appeal to the people in the form of a *plebiscite*, and others again—also of the advanced party—are opposed most strongly to the reserve, inserted in the new document, of the Emperor's right, on critical occasions, to leave the Chambers aside and apply directly to the nation for its support or opinion.

The Paris *Public* says:—

> The *plebiscite* reappears, to become the sole law of the nation. It is the charter, voted by the people, substituted for the one written by its delegates. Independently of it, and the essential acts which are its consequence, such as the hereditary principle, the regency, and the constitution of three public powers, everything will be law—that is to say, that in future the determination of affairs will be submitted to the mandatories of the people and the councillors nominated by the sovereign. In case of modification being necessary in the popular compact, the nation alone can be consulted.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* has some gentle strictures on one point of the new provisions—the non-election of the Senate—but, with that exception, it highly praises the new plan in the following words:—

> Election, according to M. Emile Ollivier, cannot be admitted in any degree for the Senate. The Minister cites the examples of England and the United States; the first to show the important and considerable part played within the last century by the House of Lords, and the second to point out the difference which, in justifying the principle of election for the Senate of the great republic of North America, reject it for a monarchy. This twofold observation does not appear to us to be strictly just; England possesses a hereditary peerage The *Senatus Consultum* does not attribute to the Senate the same character, the same conditions of independence, consideration, and authority. As to election, to say that it can only suit the exceptional situation of the United States, is not quite correct. Belgium, for example, where the monarchy has maintained itself for forty years with all its *prestige* and strength, has a Senate nominated by election, only on other conditions than the House of Representatives of America. Having made this reserve respecting the too absolute character of some of M. Ollivier's declarations, we willingly admit, in presence of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, a Senate named by the Emperor, so as to create a more serious and efficient counterpoise, if not to the national sovereignty and will, which ought always to have definitively the last word, at any rate to the immature impulses or the too impatient cravings of popular opinion.

While praising the decidedly liberal tendencies of the document, the *Temps* declares that there is one black spot on the constitutional horizon—the right which the Emperor has guarded to himself to make a direct appeal to the people in cases of great emergency.

The *Opinion Nationale* approves of the general motives which have induced the Emperor to consent to such important changes, but pronounces strongly against the idea that the new Constitution is to be exempt from modification.

The Paris *Siecle* expresses itself in these terms:—

> None of the principal dispositions in the constitution of 1852 had been either explicitly or implicitly voted by the people. By declaring them now to be integral parts of the fundamental compact, only revisable through an appeal to the nation, this latter does not recover the constitutive power which is confiscated in favor of the Emperor, who alone has the right of appealing to the people and of provoking a *plebiscite*. Once more legality is dispensed with, and here not more than formerly is common right reverted to.

The following observations are from the *Debats*:—

> The new Constitution, joined to the *Senatus Consultum* in the form of an annex, is composed of articles borrowed from the Constitution of 1852; from the *Senatus Consultum* of the 7th November of that year; from that of the 17th July, 1856; from that of the 10th September, 1870, and lastly, from the draft presented yesterday to the Senate. The annex in general only restores to the Constitution some essential and fundamental dispositions.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte Again in Ill Luck.

The Paris *Figaro* of March 31 says it is able to state positively that Prince Pierre Bonaparte had not been ordered or invited to leave France. The *Gaulois* admits that the information it published the day before was wrong, and says that the Prince denies having received any intimation of the Emperor's wish that he should expatriate himself. The *Gaulois* adds:—"A property which the Prince possesses in Belgium has just been devastated by fire. His presence there might have been supposed to be necessary, but he refused to go, in order not to lend any countenance to the reports which have been circulated."

Paris, March 30, correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Still ruffled in spirit by the insults of the republicans at Tours, Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the moment appears afraid to trust himself with visitors. On reaching his residence he gave strict orders that he was not to be disturbed, and the only person who has ventured to force the blockade is his cousin, Lucien Murat, who desired to press the Prince's hand. There has been some talk at Belleville of burning Prince Pierre out, but the constituents of M. Rochefort will most likely confine themselves to threats and invective.

Marriage of M. Richard.

The banns of marriage are published between the young and wealthy Minister of Fine Arts (M. Maurice Richard, aged 37), and Mad'lle Aubenot (aged 25), who inherits the long accumulated profits of the "Gagne Petit" of the Rue des Moineaux, a celebrated shop, whose motto was "Small profits and quick returns." The marriage will take place at the chapel of the Corps Legislatif on April 6. Many of M. Maurice Richard's friends wanted him to be married in the parish near Rambouillet, where he has a grand chateau; but he said the country trip, however agreeable, would interfere with his ministerial duties.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Progress—The New York News from Cuba.

A mail telegram from Madrid of the 30th of March reports thus:—

In the Cortes yesterday the order of the day was the adjourned debate on the bill relative to the means of maintaining public order.

M. Berges attacked it and M. Rivero replied.

M. Alvareda asked what credit should be given to a New York telegram that spoke of a combat in Cuba. The Minister replied that the report had no foundation, and that the New York telegrams about Cuba were generally erroneous. He added that there could have been no fighting, as a colonel, at the head of fifty men only, was traversing the island in all directions.

In spite of the apparent rupture between the Unionists and the radicals the government pursues a policy favorable to conciliation. A proof of this fact is seen in the postponement of the discussion on the constitutional reform of Porto Rico.

ROME.

Theological Logic Outside the Council—How the Papal Fathers Debate with the Eastern Church.

A letter from Rome in the Paris *Univers* of April 1 reports the following extraordinary case:—

> The theologian of an Armenian bishop, since his arrival here, had been indulging in such attacks on authority that Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, thought fit to counsel moderation, and invited him to go to the Convent of Sts. John and Paul of the Passionists and remain there for some time. The other, however, refused in such terms that the Vicariate was obliged to decide on force to oblige him to proceed to the place designated. The agents went in consequence, to the Sacro-Ritiro a la Lungara, where the theologian lived (it being also the bishop's residence), and having seized him placed him in a carriage. But the Armenian made a desperate struggle, and succeeded at length in throwing himself out of the vehicle, after which he ran back to his house, and the agents, who followed, were deterred from a fresh seizure by the protest of the bishop himself. Another fact is more serious. An apostolic visit had been ordered to the convent of the Armenians called Antonines, under the colonnade of the Vatican; but the bishop refused to receive the visitor, on which the Pope ordered Mgr. Ksagian to proceed from St. Sabine to the Dominicans to perform there religious exercises. But the bishop persisted in his refusal, and he has written to Mgr. Place, Bishop of Marseilles, to claim the protection of France against the Holy Father.

Terrible Scene in the Council—Bishop Strossmayer Defended by Swords on His Exit.

The Roman correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* gives an animated description of the scene in the Œcumenical Council, on the 22d of March, when Bishop Strossmayer made his speech against that of the *Schema de Fide* which ascribes all modern errors to the Protestants. The Bishop observed that it is unreasonable to describe Protestantism as the source of atheism, pantheism, and materialism, seeing that many eminent Protestants, such as Leibnitz and Guizot, have combated these doctrines. Here the bishop was forced to stop by loud protests from all parts of the Council, but he went on when the clamor had ceased. There are many sincere people, he said, among the Protestants of France, England, America, Germany, and his own diocese, who err *bona fide*. This raised another storm, which was only appeased by the intervention of Cardinal Capalti. But when the bishop began to touch on the question whether the dogmas should be passed by a majority of votes, or only, as in former Councils, when all the members are unanimous, the Council lost all patience. Cries of "*Hæreticus! hæreticus!*" and "*Damnamus eum!*" were heard on all sides. One bishop exclaimed, "*At ego non damno eum,*" upon which the others repeated, "*Damnamus,*" and shouted to the speaker, "*Tu es Protestans! taceas! ab ambone descendas!*" Ultimately Bishop Strossmayer was compelled to leave the tribune without finishing his speech.

The noise was so great that it was heard in the ante-rooms, and the bishop's military servant drew his sword and endeavored to force his way into the council chamber to defend his master.

PEACHES AND STRAWBERRIES.

Peaches Injured in Somerset County, Del.—The Berry Crop Looking Well—Strawberries Will Be Ripe in Five Weeks.

Mr. Brown, General Freight Agent of the Delaware Railroad, has handed us for persual a letter from a gentleman largely engaged in fruit culture in Somerset county, from which we make the following extract:—

* * * "I am sorry to say that we cannot report so favorably in regard to our peach crop as we would like. The Hale's Early are all right, and the trees are out in full bloom (letter dated 12th instant), but Troth's Early, and other later varieties, have been very seriously injured. In fact, our Troth's Early are entirely gone. The buds were so much advanced by the warm weather of January and early in February, that we think they were killed by the cold we had later in February and in March. The bark on the limbs in many places is cracked open.

"Our strawberries, raspberries and blackberries look well and give promise of large crops. The strawberries are beginning to put out a good many blossoms, and in about five weeks we hope to begin shipping them to market. * * * Our New Jersey Scarlets will probably be ready for market a week earlier than the other varieties."

PEACH GROWERS' MEETINGS.

A meeting of the peach growers who ship their fruit by railroad is called to assemble at Middletown on Saturday next, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Townsend is mainly instrumental in calling the meeting, he being one of the largest shippers of fruit by rail, and believing that the interests of such shippers are not sufficiently considered by the Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association which assembles at Dover.

As we understand it, the purpose of the Saturday meeting is to enable the railroad shippers to mature a plan of action to be submitted to the general association, one feature of which shall be to change the regulations of the association, so as to give it other places of meeting besides Dover. Mr. Townsend has for a long time been dissatisfied with the management of the present association, and has at more than one of its meetings threatened a secession of the railroad shippers.

The Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association holds its regular meeting at Dover, on Tuesday next, 19th inst. The meeting will be a most important one, as the proposed tariff of the railroad companies for the coming year will be considered, and an effort be made to select one of the various plans submitted by the railroads.

The meeting is reasonably sure to be a stormy one, and all the plans offered are likely to be severely criticised. We are told that the growers along the Delaware river and bay propose to reject all the plans of the railroad companies and leave the companies to charge what they will, depending on water competition for keeping down the tariff. We presume the adoption of such a proposition will cause the secession of those representing the districts dependent in railroad transportation, as such action would be an open abandonment of their interests.

Another important matter that will come before this meeting is the estimates for the coming crop to furnish a basis for the arrangements for its transportation. We presume, however, that the present meeting will scarcely be able to make any estimates to be relied upon, and that another meeting will be held about a month later for consultation on this subject.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 14—Noon.—Consols opened at 94¼ for money and 94⅜ for account. U. S. Five-twenties steady; of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86¾. Railway stocks steady; Erie Railway, 20¼; Illinois Central, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—Noon.—Cotton opened dull; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d. Sales to-day are estimated at 11,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 59,000 bales, including for export 6,000, and on speculation 8,000 bales. The receipts of the week have been 71,000 bales. The stock on hand is 477,000 bales, of which; 297,000 bales are American.

LONDON, April 14.—Sugar dull both on the spot and afloat. Linseed oil dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 14—2·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94¼; United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1867, 89¼. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—2·30 P. M.—Cotton steady, and the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Pork, 96s. Lard quiet. Bacon, 57s. 6d.

HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton opened flat.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Accident from Kerosene.

Explosion of a Propeller.

Three Men Instantly Killed.

Steamer Launched at Wilmington.

FROM NEW YORK.

Explosion in a Kerosene Oil Refinery.

NEW YORK, April 14.—An explosion occurred in the extensive kerosene oil refinery, corner of Eighth and Union streets, Jersey City, at midnight. The fire spread rapidly and the workmen barely escaped with their lives. Fortunately, the flames were subdued before they reached the great tanks, and a more extensive conflagration was thus prevented.

Explosion of a Propeller.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The propeller Wells, engaged in towing coal barges to various points between Elizabethport, New Jersey, and Jersey City, exploded her boiler at about a quarter after 1 o'clock this morning, while lying at the coal dock on Kill Von Kull, opposite Sailors' Snug Harbor. Her engineer and two firemen are said to have been killed. The wreck sank at its moorings. The report of the explosion and concussion was very heavy, and created an impression among the Staten Islanders that a slight shock of earthquake had passed by them. The names of the killed could not be ascertained. The owner of the propeller was Mr. McLaughlin, of Brooklyn.

The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Upon the opening of the court this morning Mr. Gerry, junior counsel for McFarland, placed the note about which a discussion took place yesterday in the hands of the jury for them to determine whether letters intended to represent J. R.Y. or You.

Dr. Eckford Guernsey was the first witness placed upon the stand. He testified that he was a physician; was acquainted with McFarland; noticed a peculiar expression in his eye; a haggard look in his countenance and a nervousness in all his actions were plainly visible to the witness; McFarland told him he could not sleep; gave a prescription to make him sleep; in August, 1869, he saw in him a wild look and all the evidences of approaching disease, both physical and mental. Others testified to the same effect.

Strike of Laborers—Attempt to Force Others to Join Them.

NEW YORK, April 14.—This forenoon a mob of 200 men, employed on the sewers in Bergen and Hudson City, New Jersey, struck and came to Jersey City, where 130 men are at work on a sewer in North Fourth street, and attempted to induce them to quit work. Persuasion being useless, they tried violence, when a force of twenty-five police came up, arrested the leaders, and dispersed the mob. Further troubles are apprehended.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 112¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111⅛; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865 do., 110¾; do. do. new, 109¼; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 69¾; Cumberland preferred, 30¾; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93¼; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 99⅜; Adams Express, 60½; Michigan Central, 119¼; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¼; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton easier; sales of 600 bales middling upland at 23¼c. and middling Orleans at 23⅝c. Flour—State and Western rather more active, but without decided change; Southern steady. Wheat a shade firmer for winter; No. 1 Chicago, $1·14¼, delivered; winter red Western, $1·21@1·22½. Corn firmer and scarce; new mixed Western, $1·07@1·09; new yellow Western, $1·12. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $27·75. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 15⅛@15⅜. Whisky quiet at $1·02.

FROM DELAWARE.

Launch of a Steam Collier.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, April 14.—The Harlin & Hollingsworth Company launched this morning, at 10 A. M., the iron screw steam collier Leopard, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. She is of 800 tons cargo capacity, of the following dimensions:—Length on load line, 185 feet; length over all, 198 feet; beam moulded, 35 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet. This is the fifth vessel this company has built, and it will have another of similar dimensions to be launched at Chester in about two weeks. These steamers are fast taking the place of the coasting schooners, as they carry coal at the same rate as sailing vessels, but make two voyages to the latter's one.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Norfolk Board of Trade.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 14.—At a meeting of the Norfolk Board of Trade yesterday a report was made by a special committee favorable to the establishment of a national navy yard at that city.

The report sets forth in brief the natural advantages of the city for the purpose, the climate, harbor, etc., which was unanimously adopted by the board, and a committee consisting of five gentlemen, Colonel William Lamb, Colonel J. W. Hinton, Washington Reed, Hon. J. McMinn, and S. A. Stevens, were appointed to proceed to Washington and lay the subject before Congress before a site is selected for the transfer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The navy yard at Portsmouth—the Gosport Yard—is large and has every facility for repairing and building vessels, but it needs considerable repairs to make it as complete as it was previous to the war. The fresh water from the Great Dismal Swamp will be excellent for iron-clads, and the facilities are such that all our fleet can be accommodated there at one time.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Marseillaise" Again in Trouble.

PARIS, April 14.—A day or two ago the *Marseillaise* published a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and workshops at La Creuzot. The proprietors of that journal have therefore been prosecuted again for violation of the Press law in fomenting disorder.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, April 14.—The steamer Australia has arrived.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Cotton dull 22¾@23c. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard Street superfine, $4·87½@5·12½; do. extra, $5·37½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·87½@5·50; do. extra, $5·60@6·25; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·62½; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat active; Maryland amber, $1·40@1·50; Pennsylvania, quotable at $1·30@1·35. Corn active for yellow, and white dull; yellow, $1·07@1·09; white, $1·05@1·06. Oats steady at 62@65c. Mess Pork firm at $27. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16c.; clear do., 16½@15c.; shoulders, 13c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard firm at 16½@17c. Whisky more firm at $1·01½@1·02 for wood and iron bound. Stock scarce.

THIRD EDITION

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Naval Estimates too Low.

General Schofield Succeeds Thomas

Reduction of the Income Tax.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York and Boston Post Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The conference committee on the deficiency bill has just completed its report on the New York and Boston Post Office buildings. In regard to the former the committee has agreed to appropriate $1,000,000, only $500,000 of which is to be expended until drawings, plans, and specifications are submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, and the contract made with responsible parties to construct a building, the cost not to exceed $3,000,000. The Boston office is not to exceed $1,500,000 in cost, but only $250,000 is to be expended until a contract similar to that of the New York office is made.

Mistaken Economy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The disposition manifested by the Committee on Appropriations to reduce the estimates of the Navy Department is a very unwise economy. The estimates submitted by the department were reduced to the lowest amount possible, in fact, less than the amount absolutely needed to make the necessary repairs to naval vessels at home and abroad, and to preserve the hulls and machinery of vessels at the several navy yards from deterioration. The true policy for Congress would be either to make no appropriation for the navy, or else such amount as will keep our naval fleets in good and effective condition, put and keep in repair the hulls and machinery of the naval vessels of the squadrons that may become disabled, or for any emergency that may occur. The latter policy would be true economy. The Navy Department, under the energetic administration of Secretary Robeson and Vice-Admiral Porter, is doing all that it is possible to do, with its limited means, in the way of repairing and fitting out vessels that are absolutely needed.

Iron-clads.

The Navy Department has under contemplation the removal of all the iron-clads laid up at New Orleans to League Island.

Reducing the Army.

Army officers who have tendered their resignations, particularly those serving on the frontier, are now anxious to recall them, and signify their willingness to be mustered out under the provisions of Senator Wilson's army bill, which proposes to give the officers who are mustered out within six months one year's pay and allowances.

General Schofield.

Commanding Military Department of the Missouri, it is said, will be assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, made vacant by the death of General Thomas. The rumor that General Pope, now commanding the Department of the Lakes, will be sent to the Pacific coast, is without foundation, General Schofield having made application for that position some time since, and would have been sent to the Pacific coast if General Thomas' claim had not taken precedence by seniority of rank.

Louisville a Port of Entry.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Boyd Winchester, member of the House from West Virginia, appeared before the Commerce Committee to-day, and made an argument in favor of making Louisville a port of entry.

The Income Tax.

The Ways and Means Committee has taken up for consideration the Senate amendment to the Income Tax bill. There is a strong feeling in the committee now for reporting in favor of two and a half per cent. on income, instead of five with two thousand dollars exemption.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara river. Passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company, and establish telegraphic communication between America and Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of constructing a line of telegraph between the Capitol and the Government printing office. Adopted.

The morning orders having been gone through with, the calendar of concurrent resolutions was taken up, and various resolutions disposed of by reference to committees.

The resolution by Mr. Edmunds directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, was on motion of the mover laid on the table.

The resolution by Mr. Ferry for the consideration in open session of treaties for the acquisition of foreign territory, was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution by Mr. Chandler, directing that upon the resumption of the consideration of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess until the final vote be taken, was read and on a division being taken 30 Senators rose in the affirmative.

Mr. Casserly demanded the yeas and nays, remarking that the minority had some rights left, and that the resolution was without precedent in the history of the Senate.

Mr Thayer suggested in lieu of the resolution an agreement to take the vote to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Chandler said his object in offering the resolution was to bring the Georgia debate to a close. It was only sufficient for the Senate to have Sunday and they would talk on Georgia all the way through till the following Saturday night.

Mr. Drake inquired whether the gentleman ventured to charge that Senators of the United States used the hours of the Sabbath to manufacture speeches?

Mr. Chandler was willing to leave the decision of the question entirely to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Drake.—Last December there was a rehash of all the speeches that had ever been made on the Georgia question, and this rehash was twice again served up in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and then the Senate came back to Georgia and had a little more hash.

The country was sick of the debate. The newspaper press were disgusted with it, and the only hope now was to sit it out.

A question of order being raised, the resolution was finally declared out of order as in conflict with the 53d rule.

Mr. Chandler regretted the decision of the Chair, believing that the legislation of the session was now further behind than ever before. At the same time it could only be pushed forward by means of some such rules.

He said that a fair distribution of the average time of the daily sessions of the Senate among the members would give to each member three minutes a day, and if a rule of this kind was applied some members would not be able to open their lips once in the next twelve years.

At 1·15 o'clock the Georgia bill was proceeded with, and Mr. Morton addressed the Senate.

House.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) presented the memorial of Cyrus W. Field for aid in the construction of a submarine telegraph between America and Asia, and a bill for that purpose, which he asked to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Randall asked whether the bill made any appropriation. If so, it should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Dawes said it proposed no appropriation in money, only a subsidy in lands.

Mr. Randall said that then the bill should go to the Committee on Public Lands. If it was not so referred he should object to its introduction.

The Speaker ruled that there could be no conditional objection.

Mr. Hawley moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Dawes remarked that it was an international matter, and it should therefore go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It could afterwards go to the Committee on Public Lands if desired.

Mr. Hawley's motion was agreed to, 66 to 48, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Cake, from the Committee on Public Printing, made several reports in reference to the printing of public documents, which were acted on. Among them was a resolution to print 10,000 copies of Mr. Raymond's report on Mines and Mining.

Mr Kelsey moved to lay the resolution on the table, and asked whether the House was ever going to stop extravagance in printing.

Mr. Scofield inquired how these books were to be distributed after the franking privilege was abolished.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and it was then agreed to.

Among the reports was also one to print 1000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency on the gold panic, with the testimony, and 3000 copies without testimony.

Mr. Kelsey moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Scofield characterized it as the most worthless document ever printed.

Mr. Cox remarked that the resolution ought to be laid on the table unless the testimony was printed.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing the political disability of C. B. Sabine, of Texas.

Mr. Cox proposed to offer an amendment in the form of a general amnesty.

Mr. Butler declined to yield the floor for that purpose, saying that there was no time to consider that now.

Mr. Cox thought there never would be time for that purpose.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, offered a resolution instructing that committee when it reports on the subject of international coinage to submit a statement of the weights and value of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, and the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Hooper also submitted some remarks on that subject.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, and proceeded to address the House in explanation and support of the bill.

FROM THE STATE.

Destructive Fires.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—The Exchange Hotel, with the furniture, etc., in Franklin, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $125,000 to $130,000; insurance, $34,000. Many surrounding buildings were damaged, and the whole town in that vicinity stampeded, causing much additional loss in moving furniture and goods.

Donohue's refinery in Oil City was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $8000; no insurance. Three narrow guage cars standing alongside were destroyed. Loss, $4000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Acquittal of Mrs. Waite.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the trial of Mrs. Catharine Waite for arson was opened, and was concluded at 9 o'clock in the evening.

All the witnesses for the Commonwealth were examined and the case laid before the jury as it has already appeared in our columns. Her counsel, Mr. Brooke, elected to call no witnesses, but rather to have the opening and closing speech, and thus showing what he believed to be the fatal defects of the Commonwealth's case, he succeeded in obtaining a verdict of not guilty.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Charles Hallowell vs. Samuel M. Corson. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $109·40.

James DuBois vs. Jacob A. Ambrose. An action to recover rent for a dyeing establishment on Thirteenth street, above Arch. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

David Richardson vs. The City. An action to recover bounty. Verdict for plaintiff, $520·78.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, April 14, 1870.

There is quite a good demand for money today, in consequence of to-morrow being a legal State holiday, and the requirements of two days being condensed into one. The pressure, however, is not great, and we hear no complaints of the difficulty of obtaining funds on good security and at reasonable rates. In negotiating time loans lenders continue to discriminate cautiously, indicating some diffidence, but not sufficient to affect the rates, which remain without material change.

The gold market opened quiet but steady, with sales at 112¾, the only variation during the morning being from that figure to 112⅞.

Governments are also dull, and, in sympathy with gold, steady.

The stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmly maintained. In State loans there was some activity. Sales of 6s, first series, at 103¼; second do. at 105½; and third do. at 108. In City bonds the old issues were taken at 101¼, and of the new at 102½.

Reading Railroad was in fair demand, and sold at about 49¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was rather weak, selling at 56⅝@58½. Lehigh Valley was taken at 56, Catawissa preferred at 37½, and Philadelphia and Erie at 29 s. o. Canal stocks were very dull, and the balance of the list no sales were effected, though there was a firmer feeling all through the market.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5100 City 6s, N.ls.102¾
$200 do ..Old.101¼
$4500 Pa 6s, 1 se..ls.103¼
$1000 Pa 6s 3 se.....108
$100 do.........108¼
$800 do...2d se.105½
$1000 N Pa 6s....s5. 93
$1000 do......... 93
$500 N Penna 7s.c 90½
$1000 Conn'g R Bds 83½
$1000 Pa 6s W L...
s5wn....102
$2000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 89½
11 sh West Bank.ls
b5.. 76
129 sh Penna R..ls. 58⅛
100 do.....b30. 58⅛
100 do......ls. 58½
8 sh N Pa R...... 37½
108 sh Leh V R..... 56
50 do...d bill. 56
9 do.d bill... 56
100 sh Cata Prf.b3. 37½
100 sh Ph & E..b60. 29¼
100 do.....s60. 29
100 sh Read.....s5&i.49·69
500 do.....b30. 49¾
300 do...ls.b10. 49¾
400 do.....b30. 49¾
200 do..ls.s30. 49½
100 do..... c. 49¾
300 do..ls.b60. 49¾
100 do.....s5. 49¾
100 do.....b30. 48¾
36 sh Ch & Wal R.. 43½
6 sh Gr & Coats St 38¼

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Leh V o bds.. 90
$1000 N Penna 7s... 93½
$500 City 6s, Old...101¼
25 sh Elmira Pf.ls. 40
9 sh Cam & A R. 119
100 sh Penna R..... 58¼
100 do b60. 58¾
7 do......... 58½
6 do......... 58¾
100 sh Read R...s10.49·81
12 do ......ls. 49⅝
50 do......... 49¾
100 do.....b60. 49¾
200 do.....s30. 49¾
8 sh Phila Bk.....162
100 sh Leh Nav.b60. 34½
10 do......... 34

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅞@112; do., 1864, 110½@110⅝; do., 1865, 110¾@111; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do. do., 1867, 109½@109¾; 1868, 109¾@110⅛; do., 10-40s, 106½@106⅝; Cur. 6s, 111⅞@112. Gold, 112⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..........112⅞
10·55 " 112⅞
10·57 A. M..........112⅞
11·02 " 112⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 14.—The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased 700 barrels, in lots, at $4·37½@4·75 for superfine; $4·62½@5 for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·50@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·75 ℔ bbl. In Corn Meal no transactions were reported.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme dullness, and prices favor buyers. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red at $1·30; and white at $1·35@1·45. Rye is held at $1·05. Corn is quiet. 3000 bushels yellow sold at $1·08, in store and afloat. Oats are less active. 5000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62@64c., chiefly at 62c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 700 bushels sold at $9·25@9·30. Timothy is firmer, and commands $7·25@7·50.

Whisky is dull and lower. Sales of 50 barrels iron-bound at $1·02.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............APRIL 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........60 | 11 A. M.........73 | 2 P. M.........80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 5 days from Newtown, Md., with lumber to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr Richard Hill, Smith, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with cedar timber to Clement & Dunbar.

Schr John Beatty, Price, 14 days from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Romeo, ——, 21 days from Belfast, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Father and Son, Saunders, 16 days from Petersburg, Va., with railroad ties to West Chester Railroad Co.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, fm New Haven.

Schr Alexander, Baker, from Norwich.

NEW MEXICO.

Knocking at the Door.

She Desires Admission to the Union as a State—Her Claims to the Privilege—A Historical and Descriptive Sketch.

Not very long ago Mr. Chaves, the Territorial delegate from New Mexico to the National Government, made a long argument before the House Committee on Territories in favor of the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State. Within a few days another argument has been made on the subject before the same committee, and by the same gentleman. The committee have agreed to recommend a bill for the admission. In view of this fact a sketch of the history and present condition of this Territory will be of interest.

New Mexico was formerly one of the Mexican States. It was conquered from that country and ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, on February 2, 1848.

It, with a portion of Upper California and Texas, was constituted a Territory on September 9, 1850. In 1854 a portion of the country then acquired from Mexico was added to the Territory, and in this condition it remained until February 24, 1863, when nearly half of the territory, the western part, was taken away to form the new Territory of Arizona.

The area of New Mexico as now divided is 121,201 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by the Indian Territory and Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. It lies between latitude 31 deg. 10 min. and 38 deg N., and longitude 103 deg. and 109 deg. W. Its length is about 360 miles and its breadth from 350 to 400 miles. It is divided into ten counties, by name Bern Alillo, Donna Anna, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Anna, Santa Fe, Socorro, Toas, Mesilla, and Valencia.

That portion of the country in Mesilla district which is south of the river Gila and west of the Rio Grande is a portion of what was known as the Gadsden purchase. This tract, with the rest of the purchase now included in the southern part of Arizona, was the earliest occupied by Americans, and is still the best known. The population, according to the census of 1850, when Arizona was yet included, was given as 66,547, of which 66,525 were whites and 22 free colored persons. Of this number 5000 were given as inhabitants of the Gadsden purchase district, the most of which is not now in New Mexico. The number of Indians was about 44,000 additional. By the census of 1860 the population was 83·009, which also included the whole of Arizona. The number of inhabitants of New Mexico itself, independently of Arizona, is now estimated at about 120,000, which, if the Territory is admitted as a State, will give it a representative in Congress. If the ratio of colored inhabitants has remained the same that it was in 1850, no colored representative need be feared and urged by the enemies of such representation as a reason for its non-admission. A copper-colored representative is more to be dreaded, should such a thing ever be probable. The number of Indian inhabitants is of course lessening from year to year, but the present number cannot as yet be approximated. The Indian population is composed of two classes—the wild nomadic tribes who live by the chase, and the Pueblo or semi-civilized tribes who live in communities, have fixed places of residence and cultivate the soil. Among the first may be mentioned the tribes of the Apaches proper and their allied tribes, the Navajoes, the Utahs, the Cheyennes, and the Comanches. Among the second the Toas, Picaris, San Juan, Santa Clara, Pojodque, the Tesuque, and about a dozen other tribes.

New Mexico was early settled by the Spaniards; in fact, it was one of the earliest of the interior portions of North America which was visited by that people. Notwithstanding its distance from the sea, the adventurous Spanish spirit led them here nearly a century before the English had landed on the shores of New England. Alvir Nunez (Cabeca de Vaca), with the remnant of those who accompanied Narvaez to Florida, reached New Mexico before 1537, and made a report of what they saw to the Viceroy of Mexico. In 1539 the expedition under the charge of Marco de Niza set out, and in the following year that of Coronada. This last expedition traversed the country north of the Gila, then occupied by the Pueblo Indians, and pushed its way eastward of the Rio Grande into the country of the buffalo, or *cibola*. Coronada is the first who mentions that animal, which he calls "a new kind of ox, wild and fierce, whereof the first day they killed fourscore, which sufficed the army with flesh." The historian of this party, Castaneda, so truthfully describes the peculiarities of this region that there is no doubt as to his having crossed the entire country. In 1581 a party of adventurers under Captain Bouillo reached the country, who on their return made known the mineral wealth there existing, whereupon the name of New Mexico was applied to it. About this time a Franciscan missionary, Augustin Ruiz, entered the country, but he was soon after murdered by the Indians. An official of the Government, Don Antonio Espejo, who took with him a body of men to protect the missions, was more successful. In the year 1595 or 1599 (differently stated by different writers) the Viceroy of Mexico sent Juan de Onate to take formal possession in the name of Spain, and to establish colonies, missions, and forts. The missionaries met with great success. The Pueblo Indians were more ready to adopt the new faith than the roving tribes. Several of these Pueblo tribes have been rediscovered within a few years, and it was found that though they had been without priest or missionary for nearly a century, many of the Christian rites and doctrines were found among them, though strangely mixed with their own religion. These Indians, at the time of their discovery by Espijo, at the end of the fourteenth century, were already considerably advanced in civilization. They wore cotton garments of their own manufacture. They carried shields made of raw buffalo hide, had long bows and arrows, and long wooden swords. The swords and arrows were pointed with sharp stones. Some who lived in

(Continued on the Second Page

[Continued from the First Page.]

the valleys and cultivated the soil had stone houses several stories high, the walls of which were ornamented with pictures. There were a great many idols in the villages, and every house had a chapel dedicated to some evil genius. Onate, on taking possession of the country, entered upon a most successful course: the most successful of any of the officials. Under him many new missions were established and mines were opened and worked. But the enslavement of the Indians by the colonists, who compelled them to labor in the mines, was the cause of the overthrow of the flourishing Spanish power. The cruelty to which the Indians were subjected was too much for them to bear. They made several ineffectual attempts to rid themselves of their oppressors, and finally in 1680 drove out the Spaniards and recovered the country as far south as El Paso del Norte. After several attempts the Spaniards regained possession of the country in 1698, which they then held for nearly two centuries. General Kearney, in 1846, took Santa Fe with a United States force, and soon after conquered the whole territory from Mexico. It was then ceded to the United States and has since been several times altered in boundary as before stated.

The present population is of a mixed character, composed of domesticated nomad Indians, Mexicans, Spanish, and Americans. The Spanish is the invariable language. It is both spoken and written. The proceedings of the Territorial Government in both the Senate and House are carried on in this tongue, but they are printed in both Spanish and English. The capital is Santa Fe. The government officers are a Governor, Secretary, Purveyor of Public Funds and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with salaries ranging from $3000 to $2000 per annum. These are all appointed by the President. The legislative power is vested in a Governor and Assembly, consisting of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council has 13 members, chosen by the people for two years, and the House 26 members elected annually. According to the census reports of 1860 the Territory had one college, seventeen public schools, and two academies, with a total attendance of 515. In 1866, out of a population of 93,516, there were 57,233 persons who could not read or write, and there were no free schools in the whole Territory excepting those taught by the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church.

The greater portion of New Mexico is mountainous, and some of the largest mountain ranges in North America run through the Territory, among which are the Rocky Mountains and other smaller ranges. The elevation of Santa Fe, the capital town, is 7000 feet, while the mountains near, whose peaks are covered with snow, rise to the height of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is variable. Near Santa Fe and in the mountainous district the winters are severe. In the southern portions the temperature is mild, being seldom below the freezing point. In this district the summers are very hot, the temperature ranging from 90 to 100 degrees. But the whole Territory is considered very healthy. The sky is generally clear, and the atmosphere dry. The rainy season in the southern part is in the months of July and August. Diseases are few, and pulmonary complaints are hardly known. Rheumatism is more prevalent on account of the habit of sleeping on the ground.

The agricultural parts of the Territory are the bottom lands near the rivers and small water courses. The Rio Grande is the principal river, which rises in the northern part and flows southerly nearly the whole length of the country. The valley of this river is the principal bottom land. It varies from one to fifteen miles in width. It has a light soil, and by artificial irrigation the same land can be made to yield two crops in the year. As there is but little rain this artificial irrigation is necessary. It is accomplished by damming the stream and leading the water over the valleys by canals and ditches. There is a canal for this purpose near El Paso which is twenty miles in length. Agriculture is carried on in a primitive way, with a hoe and wooden plow make from a forked tree, such as is used in Syria and Persia. By this means the surface of the soil only is disturbed, but this seems sufficient for the purpose. There are no fences, though some fields are protected by the ditches, along the edges of which bushes grow, thereby making a hedge. According to the census of 1850 there were then in New Mexico, not including Arizona, 3750 farms, with 166,201 acres of improved lands. The cash value of the farms then, including implements and machinery, was $1,731,912, which figure is now very much larger. Stock raising is the most profitable source of income, it being better adapted to the country than the cultivation of the soil. Immense flocks of sheep are raised, as well as a great number of mules. Portions of the high plains, valleys, and lesser hills are covered with grass sufficient for the pasturage of millions of animals, and it is not necessary to protect them in the winter. Horses, mules, cattle, and sheep can graze through the whole winter season. The only impediment to the raising of stock is the incursions of Indians, but these are daily becoming less frequent, and in some parts they are now unknown. In the hilly region there is much land well timbered with pine, oak, and cedar.

The mineral resources are great, but this branch of industry is much neglected. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc exist in abundance. The gold mines have been worked for a long time, but have not yielded very heavily on account of bad management. A gold mining company has a quartz crushing mill at the town of Pinos Altos. The quartz worked is taken from the Pacific lode, and yields from $80 to $150 of gold per ton. The cost of mining and delivering the ore at the mill is estimated at $8·50 per ton, and of reducing it and separating the gold, $3. Between 1832 to 1835, when the mining operations were most flourishing, from $60,000 to $80,000 were taken from the gold mines. From the time of their discovery until 1844 they yielded about $500,000. In some places the gold can be obtained by washing. Near the Placer Mountains the whole soil seems to be impregnated with the precious metal, and it is believed by competent judges that this district would be one of the richest gold bearing countries in the world, if science and capital were employed in its development. Numerous veins of silver have been discovered in different parts. The greater part of the gold bearing quartz yields also more or less silver, which promises ultimately to be the leading mining interest is this section of the Rocky Mountains. Copper is also an accompaniment of the precious metals, and lodes and deposits are reported to have been discovered. Several copper and silver mines were worked in Spanish times, which are now abandoned. Veins of bituminous coal have been found cropping out in various places. Anthracite coal of a superior quality is found about twenty miles south of Santa Fe. Lead and iron are common minerals. The lead has a sufficient percentage of silver to pay for its separation. As there is yet but little domestic demand for the lead itself, and as the cost of transportation to another market would consume it, there is none mined or smelted.

Almost the entire amount of salt used in New Mexico is obtained from salt lakes on the plain, some fifty or sixty miles east of the Rio Grande. The salt, crystallized by the evaporation of the water by the sun, is deposited upon the bottom, forming a crust several inches in thickness. It is shovelled directly into wagons and dried in the sun. In this condition it has impurities mixed with it, which give it a dark appearance, but when bleached or washed it becomes white as snow. The supply is inexhaustible. A train of about fifteen wagons, each capable of carrying 5000 pounds of salt, goes once a year from El Paso to a lake sixty miles distant, for the annual supply of salt. Chihuahua obtains its supply of the article from the salt lakes of New Mexico.

There are several mineral and warm springs, some of which possess rare medicinal qualities. There are several distilleries in the Territory, which fact is always taken into account by settlers proposing to emigrate. Altogether, it is a most inviting region for that class of people, and it is not a wonder that its population has increased so greatly within the past few years as to warrant the application for admission into the Union as a State. And from present appearances we, within a short time, will have to fix another star to our ensign, and welcome another sister to the already brilliant gathering.

LADIES' LEGS.

Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie on English and American Ladies' Legs—Theoretically and Delicately Handled.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, in her London letter to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, handles the legs of some of her American and English sisters in this free manner:—

We trust our fair American sisters will not be shocked by our unhesitating use of the word "legs," which they are accustomed to designate as "limb," or "lower limb." In England and all over Europe that little subterfuge would be pronounced indelicate and affected; and it certainly is the latter, if not the former.

But to our story. White, symmetrical feminine legs are said to be disappearing from American soil. They are so much in the ascendant in England that ladies of rank have invented a new method of making known their fair proportions. We read in the March number of the *Galaxy*, in a work just published, two American medical men put forth the gross slander that "a handsome leg is a rarity—we had almost said an impossibility—among American women!" We do not believe the ungallant libel, though American ladies certainly are not in the habit of publishing their charms by having casts taken of their shapely legs, as an ornament for drawing-room tables, or to be sold for the benefit of the vender of casts, or to be circulated among friends as a delicate token of friendship and valuable work of art. What we are about to relate appears, at the first blush, so incredible that we hold ourself responsible for its exact truth.

Upon the drawing-room table of a lady of rank in London—a lady of high position and irreproachable character—may be seen, beneath a glass case, a lovely dimpled foot, delicate ankle; rounded calf, up to the knee-joint; it is the cast of the leg of Lady ——, the hostess. In Soho Square there is a small shop, in which you can purchase for five shillings a cast of one of the most exquisite of legs; the original—in the flesh—belongs to Lady —— de G—— and R——, who went to this little shop incog., and had her perfect leg moulded, and afterwards generously gave the shopman the privilege of selling copies of the cast, which he does daily, for it was quickly discovered to whom the beauteous leg belonged.

One lady, the wife of a mayor of a town in the provinces came to London and had two casts taken of her leg; one nude, and one with the neat little shoe, stocking, and garter. Strange to say (though no artist will call it strange), the leg with the stocking and garter produced an effect much further removed from modesty than the leg quite unclad. Brucciani, the cast vender in Covent Garden, drives a brisk business in casting ladies' legs, and has any quantity of models of all descriptions, taken from life and chiefly from noble life, for sale. How this leg mania originated we have never heard, but there is *certes* explanation for this sudden passion among the aritocratic fair to have their legs recognized; perhaps it is only because "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

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THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

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Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 265

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GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to $25,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, to meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be reserved by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railways, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was $17,250,811, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1857 the dividends to the Stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and passing annually a large amount to the credit of construction account.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
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W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

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ACCOUNTS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. [1 263m

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These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is **$625,000**, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company, the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth **$1,000,000**.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.

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Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,

and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

SAMUEL WORK,

BANKER,

No. 25 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mth

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 82 and Accrued Interest.

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

SILVER

On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris, & Germany, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST

SAFE DEPOSIT

AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN

THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B. Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. Wm. A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to

PUBLIC SALE,

AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,

In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

ON SATURDAY,

The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described

REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49½ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38½ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1870. [4 12 10t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from

BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28 and every Mower warranted. Sold by

ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

11 5tf PHILADELPHIA

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9§ Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

REMOVAL.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED

UNITED STATES

REVENUE STAMP AGENCY

HAS REMOVED FROM

No. 57 South THIRD Street

TO

No. 56 South THIRD Street,

3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,

Rope and Twine Manufacturers

AND

Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.

No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An adjourned meeting of the colored residents of the Seventh ward was held last night in Liberty Hall, Lombard street, above Seventh; James E. Glasgow presided. A number of arrangements were made relative to the celebration on the 26th instant.

—A special meeting of the Colored Union League was held on Tuesday evening, at Liberty Hall, to make final arrangements to participate in the celebration on the 26th instant, in honor of the fifteenth amendment, Mr. John C. Bowers presided. Messrs. H. Bowers and Jesse E. Glasgow were appointed a committee to wait upon Rev. William G. Alston, Rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, to solicit him to deliver a sermon on the morning of the 26th instant.

—The annual meeting of the journeymen varnishers of Philadelphia was held last evening at the public house, Fifth street, near Locust. The society was represented to be increasing in numbers and interest. The present rate of wages was reported at $14 per week, and the number of men engaged in the business in the city about 200.

—Jacob Schultz, residing at No. 528 Powell street, died suddenly on Tuesday evening, under such mysterious circumstances that Coroner Taylor will investigate the cause. Rumors of a quarrel on Friday night having been circulated in the neighborhood, Dr. Shapleigh will make a post-mortem examination to-day.

—Thomas Carrigan fell dead yesterday at Sharp's pistol factory. The inquest developed that death was caused by heart disease.

—The spring trotting season was formally opened in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon at the Point Breeze Park, by a contest between J. M. Pettit's sorrel mare Lady Lightfoot and D. Stetson's brown mare Ida. The Lady won.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112½.

—Divers report that the whole of the Oneida's stern is cut away.

—A cable between America and Asia is projected by Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

—Only one hour was devoted to the Tariff bill in the House yesterday.

—The body of Ensign Brown, of the Oneida, was recovered on the 22d ult.

—The new postage stamps are ready for issue, and are warranted to stick.

—The surviving officers and crew of the ill-fated Oneida arrived in San Francisco yesterday.

—The two legal-tender cases set down for argument on Monday next are to be heard as two cases.

—Cuban prospects are not very cheerful, judging from the news from Puerto Principe.

—Collector Grinnell, of New York, is willing to resign, but objects to being forced out by the "President's enemies."

—The National Academy of Sciences is in session in Washington. The proceedings yesterday were of an interesting character.

—Senator Nye proposes that polygamy shall be prohibited in future, but that the present Mormon establishments shall be left undisturbed.

—In consequence of the precautions taken by the Canadian authorities, the Fenians, it is said, have given up all idea of a raid on the Dominion.

—California's Attorney-General is of opinion that colored people cannot be registered in that State until the State laws are changed or Congress adopts some legislation in reference thereto.

Foreign Affairs.

—A Paris Journal insists that Daru has resigned.

—Napoleon's *plebiscitum* proclamation is expected to morrow.

—The Corps Legislatif has adjourned, pending the vote on the *plebiscitum*.

—The Hungarian prelates who vote for the infallibility dogma are to be excluded from the upper Chamber of the Diet.

Our City Trusts.

A meeting of the Board of City Trusts was held yesterday afternoon, at the Girard Trust Building, on Fifth street, above Chesnut. President William Welsh presided.

All the members except Mr. Cattell were present. The resignation of Charles Oat as Steward of the Wills Hospital was received, and also his daughter's resignation as matron. The committee were authorized to recommend suitable persons for the positions.

The capacity of the Wills Hospital has been increased by two additional beds, making forty in all. The terms of assistant physicians were lengthened from six months to one year. Dr. Coxe was elected resident physician.

The committee to examine and receive securities made a detailed report of the securities placed on deposit in the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and were discharged. $48,250 of the Southwark loan, belonging to the Girard estate, appears to have been in possession of the trustees, but the city pay the interest thereon regularly.

The committee to examine transactions since June 30, 1869, having carefully examined the leases on coal lands extended to fifteen years, reported them favorably, and they were all confirmed. The board resolved to complete the widening of Water street in accordance with the plan of Mr. Girard, commencing at Vine street. A large amount of additional fire insurance was ordered to be effected on the Girard College buildings.

Two experts were appointed to examine into the condition of the real estate belonging to the trusts.

The hospitalities of the college were ordered to be extended to the Alumni of Girard College on the 21st of May, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Girard.

The offer of the Reading Railroad Company to give the deserving pupils of the college a gratuitous excursion to the coal lands was accepted, and the Committee on Household was instructed to make the necessary arrangements. Adjourned.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1870.

Summer Scents.

I smell the watering places afar off. Fashion is preparing for them and landlords are already on the make. Cottages are building at Long Branch and hotels are being extended and refurnished. The time of the singing of birds is coming. New buds and new bonnets are preparing, one under the hands of the milliner Nature, the other under those of her rival Art. Upon an afternoon I defy you to walk along Broadway at any other than a tortoise pace. It cannot be done. Between three and five the entire western side is a flutter with the newest styles pleasurably plodding along with that wearisome ostentation peculiar to the promenade. The milliners have had their opening days and are happy. The religious world is flapping its wings ready to expand them to the beatitudes of Easter. The season of fasting and penitence is over with the fallen snows, and the approaching watering-place season gives us all a chance to do our level best with sin once more. The season of Lent may be said to be one in a double sense, for Lent's Circus is about to take its departure. Tragedy is writhing in its last spasms. The present week is the final one for some time to come of Mr. Booth's melodramatic sock and Shakespearian buskin. The brandy cocktail of a sterner season is giving way to the gentler Jamaica sour. Country board advertisements are being stuck in the newspapers and No-moving-in-May placards in the windows. Rents are coming down; business is going up; spring fever is upon the lazy; spring medicines are being swallowed by the languid, and the May magazines will be out in a day or two. All this is but saying that by to-morrow we shall have half-completed the second month of spring.

The Rev. Horace Cooke.

You will of course know by this time that the Rev. Horace Cooke has been allowed to withdraw from the ministerial office with the stigma of criminal unfitness attached to his name. But the manner in which he was disposed of was far from being satisfactory to all the members of the New York Methodist East Conference. Many of them were afraid to touch the case at all. They dreaded the "scandal" of it, they shrank from the responsibility of kicking up a dreadful breeze. Some of them were for caking him with thick layers of moral "Email de Paris." Brother Pease was in favor of his being allowed to go scot free, without any censure being pinned to him. The twaddle by which he justified this proposition was, that Horace would thereby be permitted to re-enter the Methodist or any other Church without confession or contrition. And who, pray, is the Reverend Horace, or any other minister, that he should not confess and be contrite, the more publicly the better? Brother Mallory was dreadfully exercised lest a "tremendous breeze" shall be kicked up, but Brother Mallory ought to be discerning enough to know that such a wind, however hard it might blow, or however ill it might seem, would blow some one good, probably one of the weak-minded brethren who are already trembling upon the verge that proved fatal to Cooke. Mr. Lanahan was about the only clergyman present who had the common sense and the moral courage to speak the truth and shame the devil with respect to the clerical girl-abductor. The entire proceedings were conducted with a moral gingerliness which reflected very unflatteringly upon the common-sense and spirituality of the conference.

Another Managerial Reminiscence.

Not very long ago a popular New York manager, whose name is synonymous with the perfection of elegant comedy, started on a starring tour, which was prolonged among the Eastern States. During a portion of the tour he and his company remained for a few days at a neat little country town which travelling stars rarely visit, and which is almost never blessed with any dramatic performances whatsoever. Now it so happened that in the same street with the hall at which the itinerant comedian was appearing a lesser hall was situated, at which a band of genuine nigger minstrels had announced itself. As ill-luck would have it, they had with them some performers on brass instruments, and as evening approached these performers were stationed in front of the nigger minstrel hall and commanded to bray to their utmost. Bray they did, and the public piled in in a manner wonderful to contemplate. The native bumpkins of that little town came streaming along in unbroken procession, as though not an inhabitant was to be left outside of the building, at least upon that particular evening. The managers of the star comedian were at their wits' ends. This would never do. By present indications there would not be one dollar in the house, the nigger minstrels were carrying all before them. At length, when the evil seemed irretrievable, a brilliant idea seized the managers of the star comedian. The company which supported him had with them a fine military band which gave effect to several of the acts of a certain celebrated military drama. In a trice this band was ushered out, stationed before the hall in which the star comedian was to appear, and peremptorily commanded by his managers to play their loudest, without ceasing until orders came from the managers for them to stop. At that moment the star comedian, unconscious of this strategy, was in his dressing-room making up for his part, and combing that moustache which is notorious wherever the English language is spoken. Of a sudden the music of the band struck his ears.

"Hullo! devilish fine band that for a little country town!" he exclaimed. "Upon my word remarkably good! Whose band is that?"

There was no avoiding that question, and in a moment more the star comedian had discovered that the band was his own, his very own, to whose music he had been wont to adjust one of his most effective denouments.

"Thunder and lightning!" he exclaimed, "am I travelling with a monkey show? Call ——, call ——, call ——," he shouted, naming at random every manager and agent upon whom his memory could fasten. "Tell them I won't play! tell them I'll cancel my engagement! tell them I won't tread another step! tell them ——"

Here words failed him, and sinking down upon the nearest chair he gave a groan that would have made a tragedian of him could he have got it off upon the boards. But it was all in vain he sent messengers and protestations. The band had been expressly commanded to play by the star comedian's managers and would not cease for any one else. These managers themselves were out of sight and judiciously kept so until the hero of the performance had arrived. By that time, it unnecessary to say that the minstrels had been crushed completely, the biggest house of the season had been played in to greet the star comedian, and Elegant Comedy routed Niggerism with great slaughter.

The Elevated Railway.

The second trial trip upon the Elevated Railway yesterday gave the ladies and gentlemen who participated in it an unparalleled opportunity for inspecting the domestic life and household arrangements on the second floors of Greenwich street and Ninth avenue. The cars ran smoothly, and there were no accidents. By the first of May the cars will run regularly, without stoppage, between Courtlandt and Twenty-ninth streets.

ALI BABA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·24	MOON SETS	4·57
SUN SETS	6·38	HIGH WATER	0·13

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM,
D. C. MCCAMMON,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.
John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Sonder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Cella	London	New York	Mar. 26
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar. 29
Marathon	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar. 29
England	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 30
India	Glasgow	New York	April 1
New York	Havre	New York	April 2
C.of Manch'ster	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 14
Atalanta	New York	London	April 16
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	April 16
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 16
Europa	New York	Glasgow	April 16
Main	New York	Bremen	April 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	April 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April 19
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	April 20
New York	New York	Bremen	April 21
Cella	New York	London	April 23
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	April 23
India	New York	Glasgow	April 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
J.W.Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 14
Missouri	New York	Havana	April 14
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 16
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, Arecibo, P. R., Warren & Gregg.
Schr James Ponder, Williams, Cardenas.
Schr Laura Watson, Wells, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Jos. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, do.
Schr F. Buckley, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Mary P. Hudson, Vaughn, Boston, do.
Schr H. N. Squires, Fisk, Boston, do.
Schr E. M. Baxter, Waterman, Boston, do.
Schr L. Holway, Bryant, Portland, do.
Schr F. G. Warren, Dickinson, Providence, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Shearer, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Manlius, Dussart, from Matanzas, with sugar to Dallett & Son—vessel to Warren & Gregg. The M. was ashore at Clarke's Point, as before reported, but was got off after discharging her cargo into lighters.

Schr Kate Foster, Fickett, 10 days from Sagua, with melasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to S. Lathbury & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 14.—Three boats left this morning in tow, as follows:—

Charlie and Carrie, with flint to Baeder, Adamson & Co.

J. L. Sutton, with stove bolts, for Wilmington, Del.
Liberty, with corn and oats to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 13.—Only two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

G. C. Gere, with grain, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 13.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

R. V. Dewitt, C. Downer, A. V. Mekeel, Ruse, Ella, Wasp, and C. H. Winne, all with coal for New York.

A. H. Griswold, with coal, for Chester.

L. D. Collins, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 14.—Barge S. M. Hildreth, with coal for Wilmington, left yesterday.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Havana and Philadelphia, sailed from Southwest Pass 1 P. M. 7th inst.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 11th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 12th inst.

Bark Daring, McDonald, hence, at Portland 11th instant.

Bark D. McPherson, Mason, sailed from Trieste 26th ult. for Cette.

Bark J. L. Wickwire, Murray, sailed from Antwerp 30th ult. for Cardiff.

Brig Almira, Creamer, from Bristol, Me., for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 11th inst.

Schr Arthur Rowe, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.

Schrs J. W. Haig, Brower, for Philadelphia, and Mary and Francis, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Richmond 12th inst.

Schr Nightingale, Beebe, hence, at Providence 11th instant.

Schr Jane C. Patterson, Seyler, hence, at Apponaug 11th inst.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, hence, at Bath 9th instant.

Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Wm. Arthur, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

Schrs Ellie L. Smith, Smith; Emily and Jennie, Hewitt; and Polly Price, Yates, hence, at Salem 11th instant.

Schrs J. W. Hall, Powell; Calvin, Clark; and F. A. Heath, Warren, hence, at Portsmouth 7th inst.

Schr John Farnum, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Gen. Grant, Coas, hence, at Galveston 9th instant.

Schrs Boston, Nickerson; W. A. Crocker, Baxter; Elvie Davis, Hand; J. M. Vance, Burdge; C. H. Wainwright, Abrams; and J. H. Moore, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schr Thomas, from Searsport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole, A. M. 11th inst.

Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, hence for Cohasset, passed Holmes' Hole, A. M. 11th inst.

Schr Josephine, McGregory, hence at Washington, D. C., 11th inst.

Schrs F. W. Johnson, Marts; Henry Allen, Tatem; William Tiers, Gifford; Marietta Steelman, Steelman; S. A. Boice, Clark; and Elwood Doran, Bartlett; hence at Boston, 11th inst.

Schr A. S. Brown, Lewis, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole, P. M. 9th inst.

Schrs H. R. Irving, Brown, from Camden, and Helen, Perry, from New Bedford, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.

Schrs Richard Law, Law, for New Bedford; Z. L. Adams, Hawkins, for Boston; Reading R. R., No. 42, Rodan, for Pawtucket; Reading R. R., No. 44, Trainer, for Apponaug, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.

Schr Orion, Osborne, hence for Gloucester, at Holmes' Hole, P. M. 9th inst.

Schr Tremont, Rackett, hence at Gloucester 11th instant.

Schrs William E. Barnes and Brandywine, Adams, hence at Newport 11th inst., the former for Newburyport.

Schrs John Price, Nickerson, hence for Boston; Chris. Loeser, Haley, hence for do.; and Wilmington, Barber, hence for Sandy Point, at New London 11th inst.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.
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CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.
Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 165

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
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JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
of this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. M. Seyfert, Laurence Myers, J. M. Myers, Wm. S. McManus, Wm. B. Reaney, Edward Samuel, H. P. Muirheid, Clayton McMichael. (4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $310,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON, JOHN CARROW, GEORGE I. YOUNG, JOS. R. LYNDALL, LEVI P. COATS, SAMUEL SPARHAWK, CHARLES P. BOWER, JESSE LIGHTFOOT, ROBT. SHOEMAKER, PETER ARMBRUSTER, M. H. DICKINSON, PETER WILLIAMSON, JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5§ Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
3 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets,
4 12 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
BRIGNOLI'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
The management respectfully announces
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI'S FAREWELL
to the public of Philadelphia, before his departure for Europe, in a short season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
Consisting of
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
On this occasion the great Dramatic Prima Donna
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
Will make her last appearance in public, and sing for the FIRST AND ONLY TIME, the dramatic role of
AZUCENA IN TROVATORE.
Sig. BRIGNOLI will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
The great Dramatic Prima Donna.
MISS ISABEL McCULLOCH,
The distinguished Prima Donna Soprano.
MLLE. GABEL,
The talented Contralto.
SIG. PETRILLI,
The renowned Baritone.
SIG. SARTI,
The famous Basso Buffo.
SIG. LOCATELLI, Basso.
SIG. MASSET, Second Tenor,
And SIG. P. BRIGNOLI.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Under the direction of the Eminent Composer,
SIG. PAOLO GIORZA.
The following Operas will be given:—
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, DON PASQUALE, MARTHA, TROVATORE, BARBIERE, AND LUCREZIA BORGIA.
OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, April 21.
SEASON TICKETS.
Tickets for the season of five nights and one matinee, including reserved seats,
SIX DOLLARS.
The sale of Season Tickets will commence on MONDAY, April 18, at 9 A. M., at W. H. BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
General Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Private Boxes, $15 and $20; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The sale of seats for single nights will open on WEDNESDAY, April 20, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, and W. H. BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
C. A. CHIZZOLA,
4 14 Business Manager.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
RETURN OF THE EXILES.
Commencement of the summer season.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
MRS. JAMES A. OATES AND HER CELEBRATED COMPANY
in the great historic burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Over one hundred artistes appearing.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 14,
BENEFIT OF MR. SIMON HASSLER,
On which occasion the following musical celebrities have kindly volunteered:—
MRS. SUSAN GALTON-KELLEHER,
Mr. MAX FRIEDMANN, Professor JEAN LOUIS,
Prof. WENZEL KOPTA, Mr. W. EWERS,
Mr. W. STOLL, Jr., Mr. W. HEMMIG,
Mr. W. G. DIETRICH, Leader of the Concert.
A GRAND AND SUPERB ORCHESTRA.
BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,
LIBERTY CORNET BAND,
AND SATTERLEE BAND.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
TO-NIGHT (Thursday), April 14,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
Augustin Daly's successful comedy,
FROU-FROU.
Every Scene and Costume New.
MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE.
Aided by the full Company.
SATURDAY, GREAT DOUBLE BILL,
MARRIED LIFE AND SEVEN CLERKS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING, Old English Pastime: Punch and Judy, by the great comedians COLLINS and DAISEY; Masters MACKEN and SULLIVAN; Female Drum Corps; Champagne Pyramid; the world-renownd Gymnasts, the CARLO BROTHERS, and FRANK WOOD. Mad'lles De Rosa and La Rosa in two new Ballets.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique)
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
GIGANTIC MINSTRELS WILL INTRODUCE
First Time—Great Burlesque, Othello.
First Week—Piscatorial Excursion.
First Week—Finale, Slumbering Moke.
Last Week—Irresistible Hunky & Dory. 4 11 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

CONCERT HALL—NINTH WEEK.—
THE PILGRIM.
INCREASING INTEREST. CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY NIGHT.
Benefits, THURSDAY EVENING, West Philadelphia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 572. FRIDAY EVENING, Emory M. E. Church. SATURDAY, 2 30 P. M., EVENING, Kuequenaku Tribe of I. O. R. M. MONDAY EVENING, Newsboys' Home. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
4 14 3t J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr.
Reappearance of SIGNOR BLITZ SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and last performance this season.

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER,
ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm§

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mths

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

CANADA IN ARMS.

THE warriors of Canada are resting on their arms, confident in the belief that the energetic preparations they have been making to receive the Fenians have succeeded in routing the foe even before he came in sight. The brave soldiers of the New Dominion are now experiencing all the exhilaration of victors who have fought, conquered, and died upon the gore-stained sod of their native soil, but without any of the inconveniences attendant upon an actual conflict. The Bluenoses are happy as clams, for they doubtless believe that the bloodthirsty Fenians are afraid to meet them, and there is no sensation more pleasurable than the feelings of a militiaman when he is impressed with the belief that his antagonist is afraid to fight.

We have no very great regard for the Fenians, and if they should actually attempt another invasion of Canada, we will consider it necessary to advocate severe measures with them, but it will be rather a good thing than otherwise if they keep up their organization, if only for the sake of quickening the stagnant Canadian blood into a little healthy excitement by threatening an annual raid. Nobody on this side of the line, however, has heard of any movements or preparations for an invasion this year, and as it is not the fashion with the Fenians to keep such a matter secret, the probabilities are that the warlike rumors current on the other side of the St. Lawrence are born of Canadian fears. The only danger we apprehend from this affair is, that having succeeded in conquering their invisible foes the Canadians will become possessed with such a warlike spirit that they will seek to precipitate a conflict with the United States by an interference with the fishermen, or by some other act of aggression that will get them into trouble. It is generally advisable to let well enough alone, and a bloodless victory over the Fenians ought to be sufficient for the most bloodthirsty of the Bluenoses; and if they do not desire to be annexed to the United States, it will be well for them not to inaugurate a movement that will be most likely to bring about such a consummation.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLISH EDUCATION.

RECENTLY a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith was published in a London paper, from which it was copied by the press of the United States and commented upon with considerable severity. Professor Smith discouraged emigration, especially to the Southern States, and he referred to the general management of affairs and the people in a manner that occasioned much offense. He said things that were very properly considered very much out of place as coming from a man in Professor Smith's peculiar position, and, taken in connection with his ridiculous flurry over Senator Sumner's speech, the letter tended to intensify the feeling against him and to greatly diminish his usefulness. With regard to this letter Professor Smith writes the following explanation to the New York *Nation*:—

> *To the Editor of the Nation*—Sir: In commenting on my letter on the subject of emigration, you speak of it as addressed to the London *Daily News*. I think it right to state to you that it was addressed not to the *Daily News*, nor to any journal, but to a friend; and that it was not intended for publication.
> Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

This of course places the matter in a somewhat different light, for a man is entitled to say many things privately that are both inexpedient and improper for publication. It would be well for Professor Smith to remember, however, that he is looked upon as the special patron of the English laboring classes who may emigrate or may propose to emigrate to the United States, and if he does not wish to have such letters as the one referred to made public, he either ought to refrain from writing them, or else make his friends understand his wishes so plainly that they can make no mistakes that will be followed by unpleasant consequences.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

DROPS of water, if they keep dropping long enough, will wear away the hardest granite, and on the same principle the peace men keep pegging away a little at a time, with the hope that perhaps in the course of remote ages their ideas will have some effect in modifying the belligerent propensities of mankind. The object of the universal peace men is certainly a commendable one, and it will receive no heartier sympathy than from those who have won their laurels on the gory battle-field. Unfortunately, however, the majority of the human race—and in this instance a very large majority—look upon warfare as a necessary evil; and different nations consider that, no matter how peaceably disposed they may be themselves, it is essential that they shall be able to protect themselves from the attack of outsiders who do not profess peace principles. Until the peace men, therefore, can manage to bring all the world into sympathy with their ideas, they will scarcely be able to do away with armies, navies, and training schools for professional fighters. The memorial, therefore, presented on Monday in the National Senate by Mr. Sumner from certain members of the Universal Peace Society, setting forth their object to be the disarmament of the great powers, and asking Congress on that account not to sanction the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy, will probably make about as much impression as a single drop of water on one of the granite domes of the Yo Semite Valley. It might with propriety be suggested that it would be well for the Peace Society to procure the disarmament of the great powers before making such a request of Congress; for although their intentions are undoubtedly good, their performances thus far have not been such as will induce the belief that their influence with the great powers is such as is likely to bring about such a desirable result within the next two or three centuries at least.

THE FIERCE DEMOCRACY of New York city, or a portion of them at least, have come to grief at last. Last year a gang of ruffians visited Mystic Island for the purpose of recreating themselves by witnessing a fistic combat between the champions of the P. R., and on their return to New York they made a characteristic finish to their excursion by taking possession of the train, robbing and beating the passengers, and carrying things with a high hand generally. One performance of this kind was quite enough for the land of steady habits, and when it was intimated that there was likely to be another similar invasion this spring the Governor of Connecticut quietly made his preparations for a flank movement, which we are happy to say was a complete success. On Tuesday a crowd of roughs, unsuspicious of the reception that was awaiting them, entered Connecticut with the intention of enjoying themselves in the same style as last year. The Connecticut militia, however, was out in force to receive them, and about one hundred of the New Yorkers were captured and safely lodged in jail, with every prospect that they will be tried, convicted, and sentenced as heavily as the law will permit. Such an occurrence as this is a matter for sincere congratulation, and it is to be hoped that the splendid victory achieved by the Connecticut militia will have the effect of striking terror to the heart of the outlaws of New York and other cities, so that they will not care to run the risk attending such excursions in the future.

SENATOR NYE intends to introduce an amendment to the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah which recently passed the House of Repretentatives and is now under consideration in the Senate, which will allow the peculiar institution of Mormonism to remain intact at present, but which will prohibit it in the future. It is exceedingly doubtful whether such a measure as this can be made operative, although it is certainly an improvement over the more stringent provisions of the original bill. To enforce any law on the subject of polygamy in Utah will require the presence of a large military force, and will entail an enormous expense that the Government cannot afford at the present time. The general feeling throughout the country is that Congress had better let this subject alone, for the present at least, and see what effect the rapid increase of the Gentile population of Utah will have in modifying the objectionable features of Mormonism. It may be necessary at some future period for Congress to adopt such legislation as that now under discussion, but under existing circumstances it is certainly not expedient.

AN EXPEDITION has at last been organized in the New Dominion against the Red River rebels. It is to be composed partly of British regulars and partly of Canadian volunteers, and is to be under the command of Major-General Lindsay, of the British regular army. Meanwhile the New Dominion is threatened with a Fenian raid on its northeastern boundary, and, although there does not seem to be any cause for serious alarm, the Kanucks are kept in a decidedly uncomfortable state by the double danger threatened. The most sensible thing that could be done under the circumstances for the common good of all parties concerned, would be for John Bull to hand over his unprofitable American possessions to the United States Government as payment in full of the Alabama claims, and indirectly the present troubles will have a tendency to convince British and Canadian tax-payers that this is their true policy. From this point of view, if from no other, the troubles of the harassed colonists possess interest to the people of this country, and the progress of events will be closely watched to see how rapidly they hasten the development of the growing sentiment in favor of annexation.

BY THE ADMISSION of Hon. Caleb N. Taylor to a seat in the House of Representatives in the place of Dr. Reading, every portion of Philadelphia, except the First district, will henceforth be represented by Republicans. We trust that Kelley, O'Neill, Myers, and Taylor will be able to give a good account to their constituents of their action on questions connected with taxation. Let them stand up for a protective tariff as bravely as they can, but let them not forget or ignore the necessity of reducing or abolishing the taxes on foreign articles which are not manufactured in this country (and more especially on tea and coffee), and of abrogating the income tax, and other specially obnoxious portions of the internal revenue system. The people never more imperatively needed financial relief, and if we do not greatly mistake the signs of the times, questions connected with taxation will constitute the main issue in the coming Congressional campaigns. Let our members take good care to establish clear records on these subjects.

CYRUS W. FIELD, not satisfied with the honor and profit acquired by his leading connection with the Atlantic Cable, proposes now to become the prime mover in a Pacific cable scheme, and he is soliciting the aid of Congress in this scheme in the shape of a huge land grant. There is no doubt that the contemplated cable might be very useful for certain purposes, and we hope that it will be constructed some of these fine days. But meanwhile Congress should not be too hasty in donating the public domain to any body of private speculators, and more especially to those who do not, by constructing railways, directly contribute to the development of the land adjacent to that which is voted away.

THE OLD SAD STORY of frontier barbarities has become a staple item of telegraphic intelligence, and a bulletin is now forwarded nearly every day showing how many Indians were killed on the one hand, and how many settlers have been assaulted or slain on the other. The conflict between civilization and barbarism is even more irrepressible than the warfare between slavery and freedom, and no stable peace seems possible while any of the untamed savages are suffered to hover near the settlements.

OBITUARY.

De Beriot, the Violinist.

A cable telegram from Brussels announces the death in that city of Charles Auguste de Beriot, the celebrated violinist and composer, who, born at Louvain, in Belgium, on the 20th of February, 1802, had attained the well-advanced age of sixty-eight years. In early life he showed an aptitude for the violin, and, after studying music in his native town until his nineteenth year, in 1821 he went to Paris to perfect himself in the handling of his favorite instrument. There he studied under Viotti, Baillot, and other celebrated masters, and soon made his appearance before the public. He made his *debut* in Paris at the same time with Paganini, and at once took high rank as a violinist. Subsequently he made extensive professional tours over Europe, and on his return to his native country received a pension from the king. In March, 1836, he was married to Madame Malibran, the celebrated singer, who died suddenly only six months after, while on a visit to Manchester, England, to attend a musical festival. De Beriot continued to give concerts until 1842, when he received an appointment as professor of the violin in the Conservatoire at Brussels, a position which he finally relinquished to one of his pupils on being afflicted with blindness. In his earlier days, De Beriot, whose style of playing was finished and classical, stood in the very front rank of violinists, but his fame has been eclipsed by more recent competitors, and of late years he has been more widely known as a composer, his works for the violin being numerous and elaborate, and calculated to test the powers of the performer to the utmost.

Lord Tenterden.

A cable telegram from London announces the death of John Henry Abbott, second Baron Tenterden, in that city yesterday. Born in 1796, he had attained the age of seventy-four years. His father, Charles Abbott, first Baron Tenterden, was a celebrated jurist, and at one time Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. The second Lord Tenterden was educated at Oxford, and succeeded to his father's seat in the House of Lords in 1832, where he acted with the Conservatives. Having never married, the title of Lord Tenterden descends to his nephew, Charles Stuart Aubrey Abbott.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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FINEST
READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER, MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
FINEST
PIECE GOODS
FOR SPRING.
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FOR YOUTHS.
WANAMAKER, MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
FINEST
GENTS' FURNISHING
GOODS.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

NOTE.—Our Boys' Clothing is attracting much attention this spring, and justly so, for it is the Finest in Philadelphia.

☞ Buy "The celebrated Cooke's Favorite Tomato."

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,
BY THE POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
THE INTEREST INCREASING.
THE POEM READ TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN recites each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." 4 11tf

CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), $10.
Admission........25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.
Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."
Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankee Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl.
Admission........50 cents.
Reserved Seats........25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M. Lecture at 3 P. M.
CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA
will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. 4 11 5t

☞ SENATOR REVELS
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 14.
Subject—"THE PRESS."
Admission........50 cents.
Reserved Seats........50 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at
GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; Lecture at 8. 4 11 4t

☞ Buy "The celebrated Cooke's Favorite Tomato."

☞ GRAND GATHERING
OF THE
FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE,
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WASHINGTON SQUARE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 15,
At 8 o'clock.
Addresses by
REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D.,
REV. J. S. WITHROW, and Pastor,
REV. H. JOHNSON, D. D.
Choice selections of music by the Choir.
All are invited to attend. 4 9 swthf 4t

☞ NEWSBOYS' HOME.—THERE will be an exhibition of
THE PILGRIM,
AT CONCERT HALL, ON
EASTER MONDAY EVENING,
At 8 o'clock,
for the benefit of the NEWSBOYS' HOME.
Tickets for sale at the Hall from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day, and at Robbins, Clark & Biddle's, No. 1124 Chesnut street. 4 13 3t

☞ Buy "The celebrated Cooke's Favorite Tomato."

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "SOUTHERN TRANSPORATION COMPANY" will be held at No. 3002 MARKET Street, West Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer, and Secretary, to serve for one year.
W. S. COTTRINGER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 4, 1870. 4 4 mthst

No. 920 CHESNUT ST.,
LATE
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Closing Out at "Proctor's."

ELEGANT SPRING SHADES JOUVIN KID GLOVES, COLORED, $1.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, BLACK, $1.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, WHITE, $1.
REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES, LIGHT, $1.
GENTS' EMBROIDERED PIQUE KID GLOVES, been sold at $2·50—closing out at $1·35, every pair warranted Kid and Paris made.
CORSETS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.
SPRING BALMORAL SKIRTS.
200 Dozen GENTS' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 25 and 37 cents.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."
150 pieces, $1·25 Cassimeres, 75 cents.
ALL-WOOL BLACK AND WHITE CASSIMERES, 37 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL PLAID CASSIMERES, 62 CENTS.
40 PIECES CHECK CASSIMERES, 25 CENTS.
ALSO, FINE BLACK CASSIMERES.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."
Black Mixed Waterproof, 75c.
GOLD-MIXED WATERPROOFS, 75 CENTS.
DOUBLE-FACED ENGLISH, $1·25.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS, EVERY KIND, ¼ LESS THAN CASE PRICES.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."
6-4 Light Cloaking Cloths, $1·50.
Black Cloths,
White Cloths,
Blue Cloths,
carlet Cloths.

Closing out at "Proctor's."
Arab Cloaks, $2·50 to $8.
FURS, IN SETS OR SEPARATE.
HEAVY VELVET BEAVER CLOTHS, COLORED, AT 40 CENTS TO THE DOLLAR.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."
White Mohair Alpacas, 37½c.
PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS, BLACK, 75c.
BLACK ALPACAS AT 50c.; COST 75c.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, 50c.
VOGEL'S 4-4 BLACK ALL-WOOL POPLINS AT 62½c.
CRAPE POPLINS, 4-4 WIDE, 37½c.

Closing Out at "Proctor's."
Goats' Hair Plush at $2·50. Cost $7.
BLACK ASTRACHAN CLOTH AT $5.
1 PC. ORANGE SATIN AT $1·25; COST $2·75.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS, AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Black Silks! Black Silks!
WE HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO SELL AS FOLLOWS:—HEAVY GROS GRAIN, $5·50 QUALITY, AT $3. THE $4·50 QUALITY AT $2·75.
THE $4 QUALITY AT $2·50.
THE $3 QUALITY AT $2.
THE $2·50 QUALITY AT $1·50.
THE $1·75 QUALITY AT $1·25.
THE $1·50 QUALITY AT $1.

Black Taffeta, Blue Taffeta, Brown Taffeta.
WE ARE ORDERED TO SELL BLACK TAFFETA, SATIN FACE, $9 QUALITY AT $5; $8 QUALITY AT $4·25; $6·50 QUALITY AT $3·25.
BLUE TAFFETA, $4 QUALITY AT $2·25.
BROWN TAFFETA, $3·50 QUALITY AT $2.
WE ARE ORDERED TO CLOSE OUT THE REMAINDER OF THE MOIRE ANTIQUES AT $2·50 PER YARD.
BROWN MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
LAVENDER MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
METTERNICH GREEN MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
STEEL-COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE, $6 QUALITY AT $2·50.
AT THIS COUNTER ARE A FEW REMNANTS OF SILKS, SELLING AT ONE-HALF THE PIECE PRICE.
RICH WINE SILK AND WOOL POPLIN, 75c. MARKED DOWN FROM $1·75.
BROWN, IN CHOICE SHADES, AT SAME PRICE.
RICH BLACK BOMBAZINE, $2·25 QUALITY ORDERED TO BE SOLD AT $1·50. $2 QUALITY ORDERED TO BE SOLD AT $1·25.
RICH BLACK ALL-WOOL DELAINE, THE $1 QUALITY DOWN TO 60c. THE 87½c. QUALITY DOWN TO 55c. GOLD.
THE RICH FIGURED SATTEENS FOR SUMMER DRESSES, ORDERED FROM THE OTHER SIDE LAST FALL EXPRESSLY FOR THIS SPRING'S SALES, HAVE COME, AND WILL NOW HAVE TO BE SOLD AT 25c. THEY WERE INVOICED AT 40c., GOLD.
FRENCH GRENADINES AT 10c.
FRENCH GRENADINES at 12½c.
FRENCH GRENADINES, BROCADE FIGURES ON BLACK GROUND, 50c., MARKED DOWN FROM $1.
BROCADE FIGURE HERNANIS, WHITE GROUND, 20c., MARKED DOWN FROM 50c.
FRENCH ORGANDIE LAWN, 25c., MARKED DOWN FROM 50c.

AT "PROCTOR'S."
A TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER IN BLEACHED AND BROWN TABLE DAMASKS. AT LAST THE KNIFE HAS BEEN PUT INTO THESE GOODS, AND THEY WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT GREAT LOSS.

AT "PROCTOR'S"
ARE SOME VERY FINE DRESS GOODS BEING SLAUGHTERED AT 25 CENTS.

Late J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, COLORED, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, BLACK, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, WHITE, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, PARTY, $1.
THE ABOVE ARE THE WELL KNOWN $1·90 QUALITY.
GENTS' REAL KID PIQUE GLOVES, $1·25.
GENTS' REAL KID FRENCH PIQUE GLOVES, $1·25.
GENTS' REAL KID PIQUE GLOVES, $1·25.
THE ABOVE ARE THE WELL KNOWN $2·50 QUALITY.
LACE COLLARS, 25 CENTS.
LACE COLLARS, 37 CENTS.
LACE COLLARS, 45 CENTS.
LACE COLLARS, 62 CENTS.
JUST HALF THEIR VALUE.
LACE TIDIES.
LACE TIDIES, from 25, upwards.
PURE BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 75c.
SUPERIOR BLACK ALPACAS, 37c.
BLACK CREPE POPLINS, 37c.
BLACK VOGELS POPLINS, 62c.
250 PIECES ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, to be closed out at 75c.; worth $1·25.
AT "PROCTOR'S,"
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
ELEGANT WHITE CORDS, CABLE STYLES.

GRAND OPENING OF PARIS AND LONDON PATTERN CLOAKS.
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
LATE "PROCTOR'S."

LADIES DESIRING GARMENTS OF THE LATEST NOVELTY IN STYLE AND TRIMMING WILL FIND THIS AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MET WITH AGAIN THIS SEASON. EVERY CLOAK IS MARKED UNDER THE COST OF MATERIAL, AND WILL BE POSITIVELY DISPOSED OF.
NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
LATE "PROCTOR'S."

CLOTH CLOAKS AT ALMOST ANY PRICE TO SUIT PURCHASERS; ALSO A FEW ELEGANTLY TRIMMED LYONS VELVET CLOAKS, $50, COST $125.
No. 920 CHESNUT,
LATE PROCTOR'S.

PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS; THESE GOODS ARE OF THE FINEST TEXTURE, AND ONLY REQUIRE TO BE EXAMINED TO INSURE THEIR SALE.
No. 920 CHESNUT,
LATE PROCTOR'S.

THE BALANCE OF OUR LACE POINTS, SACQUES AND ROTUNDES, WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK AT ASTOUNDING REDUCTIONS. LADIES WILL FIND THIS A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN BARGAINS, AS THE WHOLE STOCK MUST BE POSITIVELY CLOSED.
LATE PROCTORS,
NO. 920 CHESNUT.
144p

SHEPPARD, VAN HA LINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO ANOTHER
Extraordinary Sale of 200 Pieces, 10,000 Yards.
BARNSLEY AND FRENCH
LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS,
At Prices Lower than ever before known.

HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS,
2 YARDS, 72 INCHES WIDE, AT 62 CENTS.
2¼ YARDS, 81 INCHES WIDE, AT 68c. up to 87c.
2½ YARDS, 90 INCHES WIDE, AT 75c. up to $1·50
2¾ YARDS, 100 INCHES WIDE, AT 85c. up to $2.
25 PIECES MORE OF 12-4 FINE FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS AT $1·7 PER YARD. These are a FINER NUMBER than the previous lot, and all the Manufacturer has.

THE BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS
ARE OF EXTRA HEAVY MAKE, and 2 yards wide, beginning at 62 cents per yard, and up to BEST SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK.
All these Goods are warranted perfect in every respect, and we believe 25 per cent. below any others in the market of same widths and qualities. 4 9 stuth3t

Curtains, Linens, House-furnishing Dry Goods,
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

GRAND INAUGURATION
OF
LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
The whole of their
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,
Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mohairs, 37½ Cents.
Double-fold Foulard Mohairs, 45 Cents.
Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents.
Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents.
Printed Satin Cloth, a new article for the house or Walking Costume, 35 cents.
One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents.
Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.

2 cases of French Foulard Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.
Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from $1·50 to $8·00 per yard.
Chene Silks of the latest designs of the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at $3·25, $2·50.
Striped Silks from $1·50 to $2·00.
Black Canvas Bareges, extra superb Quality, 62½ Cents.
Do. do. 75 Cents.
Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to $6·00.
Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES.
4 9 stuth 3t

J. R. Y. VS. Y. O. U.

The McFarland Trial and Mrs. Calhoun—Interview with Mr. John Russell Young—Inside View of the "Tribune" Coterie—Booth, Richardson, Greeley, Sinclair—Mr. Young Denies the Soft Impeachment.

The following passages from the report of the McFarland trial are just now exciting much comment. A letter of Mrs. Calhoun's, offered by the defense, said:—

There are just three persons who are much to me in the flesh—J. R. Y. and you can guess the other two. But my dream friends are numerous. Booth is one of them. Spiritually he is my intimate. He would be amazed to see with what I have endowed him and how confidential he is with me!

When Mr. Gerry came to the J. R. Y. in the above letter, Mr. Davis, who was holding the original, exclaimed:—

"J. R. G. That's J. R. G."

"No, it is not," replied Mr. Graham; "we have held a microscope upon it, and it is J. R. Y. It means John Russell Young."

This manifestly opened a very pretty subject for gossip. In order to do our share towards making the crooked straight and causing the desert to bloom like the rose, a reporter of THE TELEGRAPH called upon Mr. Young, who is now staying, with his wife, at the Bingham House, in this city. Mr. Young was confined to his room with a temporary illness, and only saw the allusion to him in the New York papers when shown to him by our reporter.

Reporter—There seems to have been some dispute about the reading, Mr. Young. What is your opinion?

Mr. Young—(Reading the letter aloud and smiling)—Explanation! It is as much of a riddle to me as the Rosetta Stone. It makes nonsense, and Mrs. Calhoun never wrote nonsense. Her English, in the old *Tribune* times, was as clear as crystal. It is evident that some of those New York people have put my name in as a sensation. Still, it makes no difference. I am very glad to know that Mrs. Calhoun had so high an opinion of me. To be singled out of all that brilliant company as a "core and fruit" man is a good deal more than I deserve.

Reporter—What brilliant company?

Mr. Young—I mean the brilliant company that clustered around the *Tribune*. There were some of the highest men and women of the country. Mrs. Calhoun had too much sense to distinguish me in this extraordinary manner. There can be nothing more improbable. Mrs. Calhoun was on the *Tribune* staff, and it was in my power, as Managing Editor, to give her the aid and encouragement which her genius demanded. It is quite probable she may have expressed herself extravagantly, as she was always enthusiastic in her opinons.

Reporter—Was she your appointment?

Mr. Young—No; my recollection is that Mr. Greeley appointed her. He always esteemed Mrs. Calhoun very highly, and he has said over and over again she was the best writer on the *Tribune*. In some classes of work we had no stronger pen.

Reporter—Who is Hennessey?

Mr. Young—The artist, and an extremely pleasant gentleman.

Reporter—Was Booth one of the "brilliant company?"

Mr. Young—No. I fancy no one about the *Tribune* knew Booth but myself. I am sure Mrs. Calhoun did not. Stuart may have introduced her later. Booth is a good deal of a recluse, knows few people, and confines himself to his business.

Reporter—Who are the three persons Mrs. Calhoun refers to?

Mr. Young—I really cannot say. I fancy she refers to Mr. Calhoun, whom I knew very well, and who was a clever, amiable gentleman. He lived very happily with his wife, as far as I ever saw or heard. She was always regarded as a devoted wife. She died shortly after this letter was written.

Reporter—Do you know McFarland?

Mr. Young—Oh yes, very well. He is insane. I would acquit him as a totally irresponsible being. I have always felt a deep pity and sympathy for him. He used to come and talk to me about his troubles, and I always treated him with respect and sympathy as a man of sorrows and misery, so burdened with grief that his reason was overthrown. There can be no doubt of this.

Reporter—I presume that opinion will acquit him.

Mr. Young—No doubt; and justly, too. But in the effort to acquit him his counsel seem disposed to destroy every man who knew Mr. Richardson or mourned his death. That is terribly unfair.

Reporter—You of course knew Richardson?

Mr. Young—Oh yes, very well. His death was a sad tragedy. He was beginning a life of effort and of promise, and had many noble qualities. I knew nothing at all of his connection with this business, except what was always in the air. I shall ever think of him as I knew him, and do not feel that I or any one should cast the first stone.

Reporter—When will the McFarland trial end?

Mr. Young—This is not the McFarland trial. The *Tribune* is on trial. Mr. McFarland has been acquitted from the beginning. But this is meant to destroy the *Tribune*. One of the lawyers is Mr. Dana's attorney. The idea of Greeley or Sam Sinclair being Free Lovers! Why, there are no two men on Manhattan Island so free from any sympathy with the movement. They take the Roman Catholic theory of marriage. Greeley quarrelled with Richardson because he criticised his conduct, and he did criticise it over and over again to me. The day after Richardson was shot Mr. Greeley dined with Mrs. Young and myself, and was as earnest in his condemnation of poor Richardson as he could well be. These people are crowding Greeley, but he will pay them back again. He never forgets. The war upon him and upon Sinclair is simply an outrage, and is meant for the *Tribune*.

Reporter—Why don't the *Tribune* fight?

Mr. Young—That annoys me. The *Tribune*, however, is eccentric in its wars. It would not let me make any war upon Dana, and didn't even print my card to the *Evening Post*. Still that was not Greeley's fault.

Reporter—Whose was it?

Mr. Young—Well, we won't talk about that. Time will show. I'm rather afraid of you gentlemen reporters. In this present business I have no connection. I never had anything to do with it. If I've said anything that will help you, you can sift it out. I don't intend to bother with it.

Thanking Mr. Young for his courtesy we bade him adieu. In his replies to our questions he was free and prompt, speaking in his usual rapid style, and with that ease for which he is remarkable.

The New York *Times*, commenting on the McFarland trial, says editorially:—

"When people think they are blessed with a gift for letter-writing they usually manage to set fire to their neighbor's houses, if not to their own. Any one who has the misfortune to be ranked as a friend by Mrs. 'Lu' Calhoun must by this time begin to bitterly regret the connection. She appears to be one of these women who are never satisfied except when they are gossiping over everybody's affairs and making mischief all round. Her letters are full of transcendental rubbish, such as love-sick girls write to each other after they have been reading *Faust*—interspersed with flippant comments on her acquaintance and friends. Her estimate of her own value to a certain morning journal, in her account of her services to it, deserve to be recorded among the curiosities of inner newspaper life. Anybody whom Mrs. Calhoun has ever seen or met must be trembling in their shoes lest some more of her truly charming letters are to be made public. It is not every one who cares to be described as all 'core and fruit,' or as being 'dear in the flesh.' As for the serious aspect of Mrs. Calhoun's conduct in relation to the person now under trial, we at present refrain from comment on that. But the lesson of her correspondence—and a very useful lesson it is—may as well be mentioned now as at any other time:—Beware of letter writers! One gifted creature like Mrs. Calhoun is enough to destroy the friendly relations of a dozen families."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Simon Hassler will have a benefit this evening, when Morton's comedy of *Speed the Plough* will be performed. This will be followed by a grand concert, in which will appear Mrs. Susan Galton-Kelleher, Mr. Max Friedmann, Prof. Jean Louis, Prof. Wenzel Kopta, Mr. William Ewers, Mr. William Stoll, Jr., Mr. William Hennig, and Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, the Liberty Cornet, and Satterlee Band, with the principal members of the other organizations in the city. The orchestra will also be largely increased. The performance will conclude with the extravaganza of *The Rendezvous*. This is an unusually fine bill of attractions, and it ought to crowd the house. Mr. Hassler is a first-rate musician, and he has done much for the entertainment of the public in his capacity of leader of the orchestra, and his friends should turn out in force on such an occasion as this.

AT THE CHESNUT the amusing burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with all its variety of attractions, will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH this evening *Frou-Frou* will be performed.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Opera-goers will be gratified at the announcement of a brief season of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music, under the direction of Signor Brignoli. The season will commence on Thursday, April 21, and will consist of five evening performances and one matinee. The troupe will consist of Signor Brignoli, Madame Gazzaniga, Miss McCullough, Mad'lle Gabel, Signor Petrilli, Signor Sarti, Signor Locatelli, and Signor Giorga. The following operas will be represented—*Lucia di Lammermoor, Don Pasquale, Martha, Trovatore, Il Barbiere*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*. This is announced as Signor Brignoli's farewell to the public of Philadelphia, previous to his departure for Europe. The sale of season tickets will commence on Monday next, at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. The subscription price for the six performances is fixed at six dollars.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a great number of entertaining performances will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE songs, burlesques, and dances will be performed this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of West Philadelphia Lodge, No. 572, I. O. of O. F.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will exhibit "Bobby," the birds, and the mysterious "Sphynx" this evening at the Assembly Building.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

GOODS IN THE PIECE.

JUST OPENED,
FINE ASSORTMENT,
NEW STYLES,
CHOICE PATTERNS.

To be made up to order in best manner in addition to usual choice,

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

PIANOS.—William Blasius, at his new piano store, No. 1008 Chesnut street, next door to his old stand, offers great inducements to those who wish to purchase superior instruments at very low rates. A good piano is a necessary article of furniture in every house, but the high prices usually asked for those which can be relied upon to give satisfaction is a serious impediment to many persons, who either have to do without or to put up with an inferior article. Mr. Blasius, however, is now offering the Decker pianos, and those manufactured by Kranich, Bach & Co., for a short time only at wholesale prices. These pianos are unrivalled by any made in this country or in Europe in all the qualities cherished by musicians, and to those who wish to purchase, this is a rare opportunity that may never occur again. These pianos are sold at several hundred dollars cheaper than some other makes, while they are equal to the best and superior to most, both as regards their workmanship and musical properties. They are instruments that will at any time be worth all that is paid for them, and those who have hesitated hitherto to purchase low-priced instruments for fear that they might not prove satisfactory, should visit the warerooms of Mr. Blasius, and examine for themselves. These pianos will only be disposed of at the present rates for a brief period, and it is therefore important that those who wish to purchase should avail themselves of the opportunity at once.

AGNEW & ENGLISH, the well-known firm, whose store is situated at No. 839 Chesnut street, opposite the Continental and under the Girard House, this morning made their regular opening of spring goods. Their fine new stock includes ladies' black and fancy silk suits, morning suits, white and colored lawn suits, lace sacques, points, and bournons, black silk cloaks in every variety of new designs, and ladies' underwear of every description. They have also a carefully-selected stock of rich and elegant black silks for dresses at $1·50 and upwards per yard. All of these goods have been purchased since the great decline in the price of gold, and they will be sold at extremely reasonable figures. Previous to the spring opening this firm have had their store thoroughly renovated and improved, so that it is now the most comfortable and complete cloak store in the city. It has been fitted up at great expense. The store now reaches from the Chesnut street front to another front on Ninth street. It has two large entrances. That on the western front is at No. 29 S. Ninth street, and that on the southern at No. 839 Chesnut street. The store has been finely carpeted throughout, so that it is as comfortable as a parlor. All who are in need of the articles which are here for sale should not fail to pay the firm a visit. They will have the best of accommodation, will be waited upon by polite attendants, and cannot fail to be suited in whatever may be desired.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the Legislative War Record of Hon. James M. Scovel, published in pamphlet form. In substance it comprises Three Speeches on War and Emancipation delivered at various times in the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

In a semi-biographical introduction by H. B. Dick, the chief points of Mr. Scovel's career, as well as the peculiar events that called forth these earnest utterances, are briefly alluded to, and letters from distinguished Americans given.

The book is one that will interest Jerseymen, as it illustrates an important crisis in the political history of the State. The three speeches can be had at

ASHMEAD'S,
Chesnut street, near Eighth.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NO

Garment is allowed to leave my Establishment unless it is a perfect

FIT.

Every Cutter in my employ being a first-class artist,

NO

Gentleman will hesitate to place himself in their hands as every

SALE

made must be to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.

CHAS. STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HAVING secured the services of the best workmen, we are prepared to despatch all orders entrusted to us with promptness, and satisfactorily to those favoring us. Carpets altered and put down, furniture reupholstered, covered, and varnished, bedding overhauled, furniture slips cut and fitted.

ALBERTSON & CO.,
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street.

THE EIGHTH WONDER!—To the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a fluid without bad smell, sediment, or color, that changes the greyest hair to its youthful shade, in from five to ten applications. This prodigy of the age is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BUSINESS MEN find the American House, Boston, their most convenient stopping place. Newly furnished, with passenger elevator, cafe, billiard halls, forty rooms *en suite*, etc., this hotel maintains its high rank.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

REFRIGERATORS.—
FARSON & CO., Ventilated Refrigerators,
No. 220 Dock street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

OPENING
OF THE
SPRING TRADE
IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THIS DAY
OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE
GRANDEST STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS
THAT
OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAINED.
THE BEST SET!!
THE CHEAPEST SET!!
OAK HALL ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
ITS STOCK THE BEST EVER MADE.
ITS PRICES THE LOWEST POSSIBLE.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.
FOR THE PRESENT SPRING AND SUMMER.
ALL MANNER
OF
FINE CLOTHING
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.
NEW FABRICS.
NEW STYLES.
SURE FITS FOR ALL.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
DURABLE AND CHEAP.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS
ELEGANT AND CHEAP.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
ALL WARRANTED TO WEAR.

OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.	ALL SIXTH ST., from MARKET to MINOR ST.	OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	WANAMAKER	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL.	AND BROWN.	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.	Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536 MARKET ST. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 S. SIXTH ST.	OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL. OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

GLENN—PAINTER.—On Wednesday, April 6, 1870, by the Rev. John J. Brown, at No. 1939 Vine street, Mr. JACOB T. GLENN, of Trenton, N. J., to Miss MANNIE A. PAINTER, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

EVERETT.—On the 12th instant, MAGGIE W., eldest daughter of Charles and Elizabeth R. Everett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 253 S. Eighth street on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—On the 13th instant, aged 12 years, CLARA MARIA, daughter of Charles H. and A. F. Miller.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her parents' residence, Mount Airy, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery. **

ORR.—On the 14th instant, MARY, daughter of the late Benjamin Clemens, and wife of Robert L. Orr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from his late residence, No. 157 N. Fifteenth street, on Saturday, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, MAGGIE V., daughter of the late Charles V. Williams, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jane C. Williams, No. 818 N. Sixteenth street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ronalson's Cemetery. ***

LIFE INSURANCE

AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186·44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Hon. James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Director of U. S. Mint.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad, 238 S. Third street.
George Nugent, Gentleman, residence, Germantown.
Albert C. Roberts, Ex-President Fourth Nat. Bank.
Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 103 Market street.
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 508 Walnut street.
L. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 745 South Fourth street.
George W. Hill, Ex-President Seventh Nat. Bank.
James L. Claghorn, President Commercial Nat. Bank.
John Wanamaker, Oak Hall Clothing House, 818 and 820 Chesnut street.

THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

S. E. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
Reliable men wanted as Agents. 4 9 16 23 tuths10trp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

ARCH STREET CARPET
WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.
New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
2 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,

Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
12 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

WILLIAM BLASIUS'
New Piano Store,
(Next door to my former place,)
1008
CHESNUT STREET.
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, AT
Wholesale Prices,
THE
"DECKER BROS'"
UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
(Superior to Steinway's).
KRANICH, BACH & COMPANY'S,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

MILLINERY, ETC.

GRAND OPENING OF
Spring Millinery and
Straw Goods,
AT
JULIUS SICHEL'S,
Old Store, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street,
New Store, No. 631 N. SECOND Street.

Black Linen-Back SATINS, of every quality.
Colored Linen-Back SATINS, in every desirable shade.
SILKS to match any shade of Dress Trimmings.
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS, in Plain, Plaid and Roman.
STRAW HATS for Ladies and Misses.
FRENCH FLOWERS, the newest styles.

The above goods comprise the newest styles, and I would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
No. 631 NORTH SECOND STREET.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 4 7 thstu1m5

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Will Open Thursday Morning,
A LOT OF
INDIA SHAWLS
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY,
AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. [4 6 2m

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

FOR SALE.

NO. 131 S. EIGHTEENTH STREET, above WALNUT.
THOMAS & SONS
Will sell this elegant medium-size dwelling, April 19. Possession immediate. Terms one-third cash. 4 14 4t

CHESNUT HILL.—FOR SALE, OR Exchange for a city residence, one of the most desirable places on the Hill—Mansion, with heater, gas, water, grapery, green-house, ice-house. Near the Depot, with a fine view. Send for description.
J. E. MITCHELL,
4 9 12 14 16 4t* No. 310 YORK Avenue.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on Locust avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes' walk from Church Lane Station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 N. THIRD St. 4 13 6t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1218 Ridge avenue, newly fitted up with all modern conveniences. Apply to I. C. PRICE, No. 54 N. SEVENTH Street. 2 15 tf

TO LET—$33—A DESIRABLE TEN-ROOM house, No. 2314 Parish street. All modern conveniences. One square from the Union Passenger Railroad Depot. Apply to
4 14 6t A. C. McCURDY, No. 1822 Master street.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

XL—ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.

Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.

3 24thstu28t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

CARD.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of

BAILEY & CO.,

Expires this day by limitation.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
JEREMIAH ROBBINS,
JAS. R. BALDING,
General Partners.
ELI W. BAILEY,
Special Partner.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of

BAILEY & CO.,

For the transaction of the Jewelry, Silver-ware and Fancy Goods Business, at the S. E. Corner of CHESTNUT and TWELFTH Streets.

JOS. T. BAILEY,
JAS. R. BALDING,
EDGAR C. PROSSER,
EDWIN A. FABER,
WESCOTT BAILEY,
General Partners.
ELI W. BAILEY,
Special Partner.

Mr. GEORGE A. BERNARD is admitted to an interest in our business from this date.

BAILEY & CO.
Philadelphia, April 1, 1870. 4 12 2t

WATCHES.

CARD.

BAILEY & Co

In connection with the change which has taken place in the organization of our firm on the 1st inst., we desire to ask attention to the remodelling of our WATCH DEPARTMENT, which has been placed under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced members of our firm.

Our workmen for the REPAIRING of Fine Time-keepers are very skilful—the system adopted for "REGULATING" very perfect, and we intend to make this Department the most satisfactory one in our establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,
Chesnut and Twelfth Sts.,
SOLE AGENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA
FOR THE CELEBRATED
GOLD MEDAL
TIME-KEEPERS,
MADE BY
Patek, Philippe & Cie.,
A GENEVE.

GOLD MEDALS awarded at the Great World Exhibitions of

Paris. New York. London.

Each one of these Watches has been carefully regulated to position, heat, and cold, and is accompanied by a CERTIFICATE from Messrs. Patek, Philippe & Co., and ourselves, guaranteeing it to run well and keep CORRECT TIME.

Scientific construction, excellence of mechanism, and accuracy of performance, have established for these Watches an unequalled reputation.

BAILEY & Co

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

1017 WALNUT STREET.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
NO. 1017 WALNUT STREET.
W. P. OGELSBY,

Having opened a new Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Establishment at No. 1017 Walnut street, is prepared to furnish and put in all kinds of Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Marble Top Stationary Wash Stands, Hydrants, Wash Paves, Lead, Iron, and Terra Cotta Pipes; also, Gas Fixtures of all descriptions, at manufacturers' prices.

Jobbing, both in city and country, promptly attended to.

Having had several years' experience in conducting the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Business of W. M. Ogelsby, both in this city and on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, he hopes by strict attention to business, prompt attention to all orders, and a determination to keep none but obliging and competent journeymen, to receive a share of the public patronage.

W. P. OGELSBY has been in my employ for the last five years, superintending my Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting Business on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and it is with pleasure and confidence that I recommend him to my former patrons and friends.

4 12 3trp W. M. OGELSBY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN GERMANTOWN—VERY desirable Rooms can be had at MISS KING'S, corner of MAIN and HERMAN Streets, if applied for immediately. 4 12 3t

DRY GOODS.

JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,
350 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,
Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Hamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
French Muslins, French Nainsooks,
AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
A SPECIALTY IN
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.

These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.

Choice New Piques,
In all grades and styles.
Altar Laces! Altar Laces!
WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap.
RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.
Another fresh invoice of
LACE COLLARS
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

1870.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
STEADY GROWTH.
A FIRST CLASS RETAIL TRADE ESTABLISHED.
We keep a Large Stock,
A Splendid Assortment,
Prices Low because Expenses Light,
Location central and easy of access,
Every article sold
Warranted to be as represented
Or Money Refunded.
"THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
SPECIALTIES NOW OPEN.
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fine Silk Poplins,
Piques and Plaid Muslins,
Best Kid Gloves, French Corsets,
Power-Loom and Barnsley Table Linens,
Calicoes, best quality, 10, 12½, 14 cents,
All the leading makes of Muslins.

We have our entire stock down to the very lowest current rates, and we have never before offered such a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GOODS.

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
3 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

F. M. CALDWELL,
No. 51 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Black Silks at very cheap prices, $1, 1·25, 1·37½, 1·50, 1·62, 1·75, 2·00, 2·25, 2·50, 3·00.
Black Alpaca and Pure Mohair, very cheap.
Japanese Silks, $1 per yard.
Japanese Silks, dress patterns, $12, 13, 14, 15.
Silver-grey Poplins, silk and wool, $1·12½.
Shirting Linens, Linen Towels.
Linen Napkins, fast edges.
Large Plaid Nainsook, Swiss, and Cambric Muslins.

HAVE OPENED
THE FOLLOWING
LOTS OF VERY CHEAP
AND
DESIRABLE GOODS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

Lupin's ¾ blue all-wool Delaine, 37½c.
Lupin's ¾ stripe all-wool Delaine, 25c.
Lupin's 7-45 inch black all-wool Delaine, 75, 80, 87½c.
Lupin's black Tamise, $1, 1·12½.
1 lot very rich striped Poplins, 37½c.
1 lot colored Alpaca, double width, 25c.
1 lot marled Poplins, wide, 37½c.
1 piece Black Silk, $1 per yard,
1 lot mohair Challi Cloth, 25c.
Purple and white and blue and white plaid Silk, $1.
25 dozen hemstitched and corded-border Handkerchiefs, 25c.
10 dozen men's colored-border Handkerchiefs, 45 and 50c.
White Pique, 24, 31, 37½, 50c. 4 13 thst
White Pique, French, yard wide, 62½ and 75c.

"J. W. T." "J. W. T."

LACE GOODS.
POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,
In White and Black Lama Laces.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1870. Lama Lace Jackets. 1870.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF
LAMA LACE GOODS.
FROU FROU JACKETS.
FADETTES, WATEAU.
LAMBALLE, METTERICH.
PRINCE'S JACKETS.
EGYPTIEN, DUCHES.
LOUIS XIV CHINOISE.
LAMA POINTS AND OLGAS.
SASHES, OVERSKIRTS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES.

N. B.—POPULAR SPRING STYLES, NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS, BEST SHOW OF TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS, POPLINS FOR SUITS, ELEGANT NEW GRENADINES, IRON BAREGES, 8-4 HERNANIS. 2 13 stuth3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 13t{stuth PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 12½ CENTS.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 16 CENTS.
ALL KINDS OF DRESS GOODS AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
A FULL LINE OF
Fine Grades of Dress Goods.
Bargains in Black Silks.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
4 14 3t Above Willow.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TRAINED NURSES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is one employment that has been almost entirely overlooked by women in search of work, and those philanthropists who are trying to aid them, which we wish to suggest and most earnestly recommend. We mean that of educated nurses. It is work for which there is always a demand larger than the supply, which pays steady, living prices; and, above all, which is thoroughly womanly. We suggest this last *sotto voce*, lest it place the employment at once under ban with those gallant ladies who find it necessary in defense of their inward needs to suffer a metamorphosis into any shape whatever, provided it is not back into the old gentle ideal of man; who welcome only systems of help for wronged woman which are of the most outre and flamboyant order, who, their "thimbles into armed gauntlets change, their needles to lances," and their soft-flowing drapery to ill-fitting trowsers.

The occupation we propose is eminently unfitted to the work of reform; there is no outlet for ambitious aspirations in bandages or blisters, no chance for proving equality with man in pap or panada; suffrage or the serfdom of woman is not the thing with which to soothe a patient or quiet a baby with the colic. We fear, too, that our nurses must content themselves with unreformed petticoats, as one of them, arrayed in the grey pantaloons and sacque coats of our feminine doctors, dandling a long-skirted baby in her arms, would be a fearful and wonderful spectacle, at the thought of which the iron enters into our soul. If the candidate for this work, however, must leave her internal yearnings for liberty, and her public rights, outside of the sick-room, she will find inside of it an ample field for the exercise of all her skill, judgment, refinement, and Christian virtue. Ordinary women will probably be contented with this. The business of a professional nurse is seldom undertaken by an educated woman, unless in an emotional gush of heroism and self-sacrifice, which does not unfortunately constitute efficiency. "Every young girl," says Miss Nightingale, "who has met with a disappointment in love, thinks herself fit to take charge of a hospital." To be an effective nurse requires as much study and mechanical training as to be a physician or a carpenter. Unfortunately the business (which should deserve the name of a profession) is usually left in the South to old negroes, and in the North to ignorant women, who, if not precisely on a level with Mrs. Gamp and the mythical Harris, are best qualified for their work by their own necessities.

There is but one institution in the country where women are educated for this work with the same care as physicians are for their kindred and scarcely less onerous duties, and that is, as might be supposed, under the care of the Society of Friends, who so well comprehend that true secret of charity, helping people to help themselves. In this establishment, as we understand, women are given a thorough course of instruction, by the aid of the study of clinics, the use of manikins, and lectures from the professors of obstetrics and medicine in the medical colleges. They are boarded at a nominal price during their tuition, and at the close are given twelve charity cases of two weeks each, under the surveillance of the physicians of the institution. After this they receive a diploma, and become part of the regular corps of the "Home," to which they return when out of a situation. These skilled nurses, some of whom have spent half their life in the institution, are in demand in all the Eastern cities, and command from $5 to $20 per week, according to their ability or the class of diseases.

We have been thus minute, in the hope of inciting attention to this practical and efficient mode of benefiting women. In the present outcry for new kinds of employment, it is encouraging to find one under our hand which is at once easily compassed, feminine, and remunerative. The institution to which we refer has made itself almost self-supporting. It deserves imitation more than any other reformatory asylum for women. The prevention of suffering and vice is always nobler than their cure.

WAR AND WHAT IS WORSE.

From the N. Y. World.

The forced circulation of an irredeemable currency will ere long be confessed to have been hardly less expensive to the country than the war itself, whose cost the paper trickery was devised to cover and cancel. When a return to the specie standard shall have enabled us to estimate values truly, or—what may sooner happen—the census returns shall tell just what we are really worth in lands and movables, it will be discovered that the process of impoverishment which began with the war did by no means end with it, and all will realize, what as yet few have been able to see or willing to believe, how enormously we have been pillaged and despoiled, even during time of peace, by the plunderers and blunderers into whose hands we were, for our sins, delivered.

Meanwhile, some idea of the extent to which paper money and high tariffs can demoralize productive industry may be obtained by a glance at the census returns of a single State—the only one, so far as we know, that takes every year an inventory of its real and personal property, and which is, from its position, age, and population, as fair a sample of the whole country as could be selected. We allude to the State of Ohio, to whose last statistical report reference was recently made in these columns as showing an alarming decrease in neat cattle, hogs, and other farming stock which has taken place since 1860. We recur to it now for another purpose.

In that year of 1860 the extent of land planted in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and potatoes, and kept in meadow, was 6,942,185 acres. In 1868, which is the last year the report covers, the number of acres was only 6,302,389, or 639,796 less than eight years before. Estimating the diminution of the same staple products by the number of bushels harvested instead of acres planted, the showing is even worse. In 1860 the product was 153 millions of bushels; and in 1868, the last year since the war begun, it was only 122 millions of bushels—the difference being 31 millions, or 20 per cent. At the same time the production of butter fell off slightly, and that of cheese 30 per cent. Nor has there been any progress in either manufacturing or mining to compensate in any measure for this retrogression in agricultural industry; for, while in mining the ratio of progress has been no greater that in former years, in manufacturing, if we may judge by the returns from Cincinnati, which are the only ones reported, it only needs we should compute the difference in prices resulting from the increased rates of wages for it to be seen that the old ratio has not by any means been kept up. So that there is no item of gain from any source to set off against the loss above shown. On the other hand, in the eight years during which the surface of arable land was shrinking by more than 11 per cent., and the harvested crops were diminishing by 20 per cent., a hundred thousand laboring men were added to the population and a half a million more mouths to be fed. The productive power of labor was in fact reduced by 40 per cent. It was the same as if the whole farming population had agreed in working only six hours a day instead of ten. And to corroborate the Ohio statistics comes the United States Agricultural Bureau's report, telling that, instead of the 26,000,000 of neat cattle which the country at large possessed in 1860 and the 31,000,000 we should possess now, only some 21,000,000 can be counted to-day; while the loss in sheep has been nearly 50 per cent.

Thus has the arm of productive industry been palsied by financial quackery and partizan trickery, acting under pretence of protecting industry and encouraging trade. Contraction cannot save us now, nor expansion either. Of course, the sooner we get to specie payments and a sure foundation for the future the better it will be; but no earthly power can save us coming down, be it quickly or slowly, to a very low level. The mischief is done. The country is poor.

DID THE MANHATTAN DISREGARD SIGNALS OF DISTRESS?

From the N. Y. Times.

We presented yesterday a trustworthy account of the circumstances under which the Manhattan, of the Williams & Guion line, passed the Samaria at the time when the latter steamer was exhibiting signals of distress. We are quite willing to hear the statement of the captain of the Manhattan, but it must be very explicit and be supported by weighty evidence to remove the reproach which the account we now publish places him under.

It will be remembered that the Samaria lost her propeller, and was obliged to put about and make for the port from which she had sailed. While lying almost helpless upon the water she descried the Manhattan, and instantly hoisted the commercial code signals, "engines disabled," and "I wish to communicate," besides firing guns. The Captain of the Manhattan has declared that he did not see those signals. It is now stated that he deliberately "tried to run away," but a rocket was sent up from the Samaria, and this the Manhattan answered by displaying her ensign. She still, however, kept on her retreating course. The officers and passengers on board the Samaria distictly saw her—although the Captain of the Manhattan pretends that he could not see the signals of the Samaria. The vessels were only about six miles apart, and the weather was not bad. But there is independent testimony against Captain Forsyth, of the Manhattan. A sailing vessel, the Elizabeth Yeo, was near the scene when the steamers met. The master of that vessel writes a letter in which he fully confirms the account given by the crew and passengers of the Samaria, and says:—"My ship was some three miles further north than the Manhattan; I could see her signals but could not read them, and also heard the report of the guns fired by the Samaria, and saw the smoke." He fully expected to see the Manhattan go to her assistance, and was "much astonished" when she bore away.

The statement submitted by the passengers is also most important, and amply refutes all that Captain Forsyth has hitherto advanced in his own excuse. We have been treated to some round denials of his guilt. His company has assured us that he cannot have acted in the way described. This sort of bald assertion will not do any longer. We must say plainly that the case looks very black against Captain Forsyth. There must be a proper inquiry into all the facts, and if this duty is shirked in any way a serious stain will rest upon the Williams & Guion line, no less than upon Captain Forsyth.

IT IS A FRAUD!

From the N. Y. Sun.

What a humbug the Citizens' Association is! Established to put down municipal corruption and promote municipal honesty, its only tangible result is to put its managers into fat offices under the ring. Mr. Sands, the agent of the association, who, we are informed, still draws a salary of $10,000 a year from its treasury, is also a tax commissioner, with another salary of $10,000 from the city treasury. Some of Mr. Sands' relatives are also well provided for under the Tax Commission. Mr. Richard M. Henry, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, receiving, we believe, a salary of $2500 for that office, also has $6000 from the Tax Commission, and has just been appointed by Mayor O'Hall as a Commissioner of Docks, with another salary of $5000. This is the net profit of the Citizens' Association.

Of course this is earned by converting the association into a mere appendage and agency of the robbers of the ring. In return for such service the new charter leaves the Tax Commission undisturbed. The power of the Tax Commission is said to be also used to keep the members of the Citizens' Association in order. When the Young Democracy were threatening the very existence of the ring, and it was still uncertain whether the whole Republican party in the Legislature could be bribed, who was not astonished at seeing the Citizens' Association rushing to the defence of the ring? That was the work of Mr. Sands and Mr. Henry.

They prepared the manifesto for the Citizens' Association, and what wealthy citizen would refuse to sign such a paper when a tax commissioner asked for his name? We are happy to say that many gentlemen had the courage to refuse; but this fact was not made known, and the manifesto was put forth and had its effect just as if the whole association had signed it.

Altogether, the Citizens' Association is now a nuisance as well as a humbug. It is a tender to Mr. Tweed, and nothing more. It is a disgrace to the respectable men who are still nominally connected with it. But if they choose to keep up the sham, it is their own affair.

THE NIGGER FRENZY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The nigger fever still rages. All sorts of fever rages at different times, but the greater part run out in a few months or two or three years. None was ever before known so tenacious as the nigger fever. The hen fever, the shorthorn fever, the California fever, with other fevers too numerous to mention, have burned out a certain amount of human vitality and displayed human weakness in various ways, but they are mere sparkles in these respects to the great blaze of this nigger fever, that set the country on fire more than a dozen years ago, and has apparently abated none of its violence yet. How long ago it seems since we heard the pitiful appeals as to whether or not the nigger was not "a man and a brother," and what a wonderfully different attitude he assumes now! Compare the time when the fanatic Garrison was barely saved from hanging at the hands of a Boston mob because of his nigger notions with the time when the House of Representatives of the United States votes the use of its hall for a rhetorical breakdown to celebrate Sambo's accession to citizenship—for only by a comparison of these periods can any one rightly judge of the extravagance of the delirium induced by this nigger fever. The fever must burn out soon, for surely it is at its height, with a nigger in the Senate and oysterman Downing installed as one of the political magnates of the capital. In Grant's inaugural we had a happy piece of political philosophy to the effect that the best way to insure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to rigidly enforce it. This applies generally as well as in law, and there is no more certain way to disgust the country and awaken a reaction against the nigger than the glorifying course assumed by his fanatic admirers.

CONGRESSIONAL ELOQUENCE.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal.

If speech making would save this country, it would have been saved long ago by our modern Congressional statesmen. And if speech making would ruin it, it would have been hopelessly ruined long since. The biggest bore and nuisance of this age and country is the proneness for gabbling. We yesterday referred to a Mississippi State Senator's "argument" in favor of reclaiming the waste lands of the Mississippi valley. We have something more poetical and less metaphysical in the speech of a Mr. Johnson, of California, in his speech in the House of Representatives on the subject of "California Wines." Without consulting the Congressional directory, we do not know whether his name is Joe Johnson, A. Johnson, or Sam. Johnson. From the speech, we should judge the California Johnson was "hefty" enough to have all the names simmered down into one. Our California Congressman quotes from such respectable authors as Hesiod, Aratrus, Nicander, Virgil, Habakkuk, and a huge host of others of like calibre, in the elucidation of his subject. "Wine—generous wine!" he exclaims, "elevates man to a level with the gods, and he dwells 'in mansions in the skies!'" It has much to do "with freedom of thought and happiness in religion. The juice of the grape makes men love one another; it raises them from sordid earth to sit in sweet communion with the gods, where they see all below clothed in the most pleasing colors, and the heavens—illimitable, outstretching fields of never-ending beauty, of endless joy." With Anacreon he cries:—"Press the grape, and let it pour around the board its purple shower, and while the drops my goblet steep, I'll think in woe the clusters weep."

Mr. Johnson is quite as heavy on the descriptive. He pictures a rustic, rural retreat

> ——"Where the unpierced shade,
> Imbrowns the noontide bowers."

The grandfather calls to his knee the grandchild, the idol of his heart, and to her he says:—"Mix me, child, a cup divine, crystal water, rubywine; weave the frontlet, richly flushing, o'er my wintry temples blushing; mix the brimmer; love and I shall no more the gauntlet try. Here upon this holy bowl I surrender all my soul!"

Mr. Johnson might have illustrated his subject admirably by a presentation of a few cases of his "California wines," and converted the whole House at once, at a less expense of rhetoric and ransacking of ancient libraries.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT AND THE COLORED VOTE.

From the Baltimore Sun.

It is stated that several colored men—a very few only—offered to vote in this city upon the question of approving the Jones' Falls ordinance, and that they did so under the advice of certain white people, who not only assumed that they had a right to vote on that occasion, but contended that the exclusion of their votes would invalidate the whole election. As their votes were refused, not because they were colored men, but because they were not registered voters—just as the vote of any white person not registered would have been refused for the same reason—the assumption appears, upon the face of it, sufficiently groundless. As the idea has been gravely put forward, however, and by some who might be presumed to know better, it is worth while to refer to the language of the fifteenth amendment to see what countenance, if any, it has in the terms of that now celebrated provision. We have no idea that in the present case any practical question is likely to arise out of the matter, but it is well to consider what change in existing laws the amendment does effect, and what not. Its precise language is as follows:—

> "Article XV. Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.
>
> "Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The first observation to be made upon this article is that, strictly speaking, its design is not so much to confer rights upon individuals as to restrict the powers of legislation of the United States and the several States. It qualifies the right which the States have heretofore exercised and enjoyed of declaring what persons shall exercise the right of suffrage within their limits, by forbidding them to make any distinction in this respect "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." With other qualifications and distinctions which the States may choose to enforce it does not interfere. It does not confer the right of suffrage upon black men except to the extent, and in the cases, and under the same conditions and restrictions, under which the same right is enjoyed by white men. If, for example, the people of any State should choose to require a property qualification of all voters, there is nothing in the fifteenth amendment to forbid such a limitation of the right of suffrage. Only the qualification must be exacted of black and white alike. To do otherwise would be to discriminate "on account of color." The same may be said of an educational test—of a law requiring that in addition to the usual qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, every voter must possess a knowledge of reading and writing, or the elements of a common school education. In other words, the States retain under the amendment full power to limit, qualify, or restrict the right of suffrage as they may see fit, provided that the laws enacted for the purpose are made to operate upon all persons alike, without any distinction "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." So with respect to any extension of the right of suffrage. If in any State or Territory white women are allowed to vote, the same privilege must be conceded to black women; but where women do not vote at all by the State law, the amendment confers no right to vote upon colored women. From these obvious distinctions it follows that the State registration laws, except where they discriminate in regard to color, etc., remain, in all respects, unaffected by the adoption of the amendment. If in any State white men are not allowed to vote unless previously registered, neither can black men vote without registration. When the registration next takes place here colored men otherwise qualified to vote will be entitled to register, and when their names are upon the lists there is no danger of their votes being refused, or of any obstacle being thrown in the way of their full enjoyment of their rights. But it is argued that no opportunity was given last week to the colored men to register, nor, for the matter of that, was any given to white people either, who had acquired the right to vote by residence or by attaining the age of twenty-one years since the last registration. So there was no discrimination in this respect—no privilege withheld from the colored men which was not equally withheld from white persons in the same category.

THE INCOME TAX.

From the Chicago Post.

The Senate has decided in favor of the retention of the income tax as it exists—the five per cent. rate, that is, on all incomes over a thousand dollars per annum. It is said that the House of Representatives will not agree to this, whatever may be the recommendation of the Ways and Means Committee. It will insist upon a reduction of the tax to three per cent., and an increase of the income exempted from one thousand to two thousand dollars.

The propriety of a reduction of the income tax will not be questioned, we presume, by any one, and certainly not by any one who agrees to the general policy of a reduction of taxation, both direct and indirect. That there should be a reduction of one hundred millions wise policy would dictate. That there ought to be a reduction of at least fifty millions no man in Congress whose opinion is entitled to respect doubts. That those who pay income tax should have the benefit of their proportionate share in the reduction, might seem to be a demand of simple justice. The proposition, therefore, that it is stated the House will insist upon is preferable to the continuation of the tax as it is, in accordance with the action of the Senate. There is still another proposition, however, upon the subject, which has a few advocates, and that is the entire abolition of the income tax. The success of this proposition would result in relieving large numbers of persons, whose incomes consist of interest on United States bonds, from all direct support of the General Government, and would be extremely unsatisfactory and distasteful to the public at large. The continuance of the tax as it is would be preferable to its abolition, but the reduction of the rate and the increase of the amount exempted by a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, is the proposition on this subject on which Congress can best go before the country for justification and approval. It should be observed, however, that Repressntatives who expect renomination and re-election will be in many instances disappointed, if an act for the general reduction of taxation shall not have been successful—a measure which would have been law ere this time but for the most unfortunate fact that the Washington lobby keeps the people's servants nearly as ignorant of the demands of the country as is the Chinese Emperor or the Japanese Tycoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.

D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILNER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 2t M5 J. B. WALKER.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.

4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Compony, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Companyon MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27mwf§

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

ICE.

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3§§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and E. Hellman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870 before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

L. S. Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.

G. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 t27

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ELLEN H. SMITH, by her next friend, etc., vs. JAMES D. SMITH. December Term, 1869, No. 70. In Divorce.

To James D. Smith, the Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, April 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
4 4mth4t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JAMES RICE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY RICE, Administratrix of JAMES RICE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 7 thstu5t

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—

Certificate No. 19,063, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 3m

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 18th instant., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of RACE Street, from the Sewer in NINETEENTH Street, to the east side of TWENTIETH Street, said Sewer to be constructed with brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city. The contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, unless by special contract.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
4 14 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS. PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Alleghany avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF A NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., the live-oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five (5) days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 4 5 tuths6t

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

PATENTS.

PATENTS.
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 4 10 mwslm

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2 Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminaria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 31 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths§

FATMA ZAIDA'S KORAN.

FROM MAHOMET'S MS. (STILL PRESERVED IN MECCA.)

There is in Lisbon a typographic *Franco-Portugais* society, which has published a new translation, in French, of the *Alkoran* or Koran. It is the work of a pious Mussulman, Fatma Zaida. His object, he tells, is to correct the serious errors which have got abroad, from the little respect Christians have for that precept, put forth in the holy book. "Do not speak without knowing that which you speak about." Neglecting this, it has been untruly reported that Mahomet "performed miracles, and even cut the moon in halves with his finger." His important work Zaida dedicates to Mehemet Abel, a memorable and honored chief or dervise of Constantinople. He takes upon himself to repel the calumnies which have been directed against Islamism, to confound falsehood, and demonstrate the truth.

Before undertaking this task he had carefully examined French, Italian, and other translations, and found they were not only not conformable to the original, but were actually at variance with each other. He guarantees the correctness of what he offers. Fatma Zaida wishes it to be distinctly understood the Koran is not the book of Mahomet. A copy of it in his handwriting is preserved in a mosque at Mecca, but it is composed of revelations made to him by Allah—the Most High. "The Persians," he adds, "have a Koran, said to have been written by Aly, the son-in-law of the Prophet; but that is proved to be false, for as Aly often wrote under the direction of Mahomet, he could not have composed a book which in parts contradicts the revelations set forth in some of the *sourates* dictated to his father-in law."

Zaida complains, in his dedication, that it had been reported in France, Mussulmans cursed, or deemed cursed, all who were not of their religion. This is most untrue; they never despise the virtuous, to whatever sect they may belong. In the very first *sourate*, or chapter, however, they are taught to pray that they "may not become Christians, adorers of fire, or worshippers of the sun."

The prophet, having fallen asleep in a grotto, we read, "a celestial personage appears to him, who tells that he is the angel Namous or Gabriel, and that he, Mahomet, is the chosen prophet of God, of the master of the rising and setting sun, of summer and winter. In a subsequent *sourate* the Deity himself speaks; and in reply to the awful question "What is God?" tells, "I am a divine essence which has not been created. That is a mystery, which every one is bound to accept, though unable to comprehend it; that is the only mystery; the great, the true miracle. I have created everything, nothing has created me. Prostrate yourself before me and adore."

Many passages borrowed from the Bible are correctly rendered, but some are strangely varied. Of David, Allah is made to tell:—"He prayed and hoped in me, I confirmed his empire, and gave him wisdom and power. He coveted the odalisk or handmaid of Uriah. I sent two angels to him in the form of pleaders, or disputants. They appeared before him; David was filled with terror:—'Fear not,' they said, 'we are adversaries; hear us and decide between us which has right on his side.' One of them proceeded to say, 'This is my brother, he has ninety-nine sheep, I have but one; he has taken my sheep from me. Do justice, O King!" David replied, 'He has committed an outrage in taking your sheep to add to the number of his own.' The angels then said to him, 'Thy harem contains a thousand slaves: Uriah had but one.' David understood the parallel; he prostrated himself before the angels, and repented."

Very precise directions are given as to the treatment of women. A father must only kiss a daughter on the forehead. A brother must only kiss a sister's hand. No other relations may kiss a woman; they may only press her hand. A woman may only kiss her father's hand, and press that of her brother. She is not to press that of any other relation or stranger. Sons must be accustomed to treat females with respect. Allah pronounces them to be his most beautiful work, and tells that in heaven women are twenty times more numerous than men.

The children of believers, if infidels, will not rejoin their parents in heaven. Abraham said he would pray to Allah for his father. Allah told him he was permitted to implore mercy for his father up to the moment of his death; but if the parent died an infidel, a prayer for him would be of no avail. "When Abraham appeared before my tribunal," Allah proceeds, "he wished again to open his mouth in prayer for his father. Just then, a hideous lizard approached him. He gave it a kick, and it fell into La Gehenna, the place of punishment. That lizard was Abraham's father metamorphosed. Thus Abraham had accomplished the decrees of the Eternal, and had not failed in filial piety. O believers! say, Lord, we confide in Thee; we are Thine!"

The good Mussulman may have many wives, but he must honorably purchase them. Paying too little for a wife shows little regard for her. Passionately sought in the first instance, she is not to be subsequently disdained. Then follows the solemn admonition:—"O believers! who contract marriages with strangers, be careful to teach them the true faith; and when they have embraced it, endow them from your means as largely as possible. I have said, beware of insulting a woman by paying too little for her."

The awful consequences of taking women without purchase is then set forth:—

"Karoun was possessed of immense wealth. The gates of his palace were formed of massive gold. His white mule was covered with cloth of gold, bordered with jewelry. He had always in his train four thousand men, splendidly mounted and magnificently dressed. He caused Israelitish females to be seized; he possessed himself of them unlawfully, for he would not buy them. Then I ordered an earthquake to swallow up him and his riches. This was witnessed. The dome of his palace may be seen breaking through the ground."

Of Jesus, the Almighty is supposed to tell Mahomet, "To thee I will reveal what up to this time remains unknown; for his disciples have dealt with the Scriptures as it pleased them. Listen and repeat. There were twenty-five suitors for the hand of Mary. They resolved to end their differences by lot; and with that view they threw twenty-five reeds into the waters of Jordan, each distinguished by an inscription taken from the tables of the law and the Pentateuch. The reed of Joseph was the only one that swam; that gave him Mary. Mary gave Jesus to the world. I blessed that infant according to my promise, and gave him powers to conquer science. When he became man, I said to him, 'Remember my words, keeping laws, confirm the Pentateuch, and alter nothing. Promise celestial recompenses to those who do good, and chastisements to those who do evil. Tell not what are the enjoyments, nor what are the torments. Thou only knowest that both are reserved, the former for the virtuous, the latter for the wicked. Thou wouldst utter falsehoods describing them, thou who knowest them not. A prophet shall come after thee, who will confirm the books up to his time. To him I will show paradise in an inspired dream; I will give him to see the various enjoyments and tortures. That prophet shall be the first of prophets—the first who shall be enabled to give the secrets of the future life; and he shall be the last, for no prophet shall come after him. To make himself appear greater in the eyes of the people, Jesus claimed divine power, to give sight and hearing to the blind and deaf, and to relieve the lame from their infirmity. I made known my wrath if he persisted in telling he was my equal in power. I said, I alone am the Lord the Creator. To me alone belongs the powers which you untruly intimate are yours, thus leading those who believe to perdition."

This is further told in indignant language; and, it is added, Hazreti (Jesus) was, for his ambitious aspirings, given unto the Jewish persecutors. His sufferings expiated the error into which he had been betrayed by his sinful disciples. Mary is mentioned as dying from grief at witnessing the sorrows of her son.—*The Broadway Magazine.*

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

THE LAST GREAT FIRE
IN GALVESTON.
Herring's Safes All Right in Every Instance.

FULL PARTICULARS.

NUMBER ONE.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Dear Sirs:—It gives us pleasure to add our testimonial as to the Fire-proof qualities of your Safes to the many which you have already.

OUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, which we purchased from you thirteen years ago, was opened on the morning after the fire (which occurred on the night of February 23, destroying some of our finest brick buildings), to OUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION, our books and papers being in almost as good condition as when they were placed therein, notwithstanding the intense heat to which the Safe had been subjected.

The locks answered readily to the keys.

Respectfully, etc.,
SHACKELFORD, BROWN & CO

NUMBER TWO.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Dear Sirs:—The fire which occurred during the night of the 23d ultimo destroyed the brick building in which we had our office.

The Safe in our use was one of your PATENT CHAMPIONS, so justly celebrated; it fell from the second story on its face, among Coal Oil and Turpentine, which was still burning when we undertook to open it THIRTY-SIX HOURS after the fire; it had, therefore, during that time been subjected to a most INTENSE HEAT; much to our surprise, we opened it with the key and found our books, papers, etc., in REMARKABLY GOOD ORDER.

We are satisfied from the test to which our Safe was put that YOUR PATENT SAFES ARE PREFERABLE TO ALL OTHERS for resisting the action of Fire.

Respectfully yours, BURNETT & WALL.

NUMBER THREE.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.

Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Gentlemen:—Another very large and destructive fire visited our Island City on Wednesday night, February 23, reducing to ashes several of our largest business houses. One of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, containing our books, papers, and other valuables, including a Gold Watch, remained in the ruins until yesterday afternoon, FIVE DAYS AFTER THE FIRE, before we had it opened. We found the contents in EXCELLENT CONDITION. The great heat to which your Safes have been subjected, and their wonderful victories over the fiery fiend in both of these late very large fires, fully entitle them to the confidence of the business public as SURE AND PERFECT PROTECTION for the preservation of books and valuables in any fire. Truly yours,

COOK & WOODVILLE.

Also, within the past thirty days, at the GREAT FIRES IN NEWARK, N. J., GALESBURG, ILL., TOWANDA, PA., AND RACINE, WIS, HERRING'S SAFES HAVE TRIUMPHED Where others have failed.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago. 4 9 sth2t
FARREL, HERRING & CO., New Orleans.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner of Murray street, New York.

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 315 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1325 North NINTH Street,
1 75 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia -	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport -	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie -	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport -	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie -	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia -	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie - -	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport -	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie - - -	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg -	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8·00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

731 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
2 1 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 15,000 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
By order of Messrs. Charles Vezin & Co.,
On Friday Morning,

April 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, comprising full and complete lines of

Ladies' bleached, brown, and mixed hose, cut and covered, iron frame, etc., from plain to full regular.

Gents' bleached and brown half hose, plain and with fancy toes and heels, all grades to full regular.

Children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, all qualities.

Ladies' black and colored cotton, silk, Lisle, mixed, and Berlin gloves and half gauntlets, plain and fancy trimmed.

Gents' black and colored silk and cotton gloves.

Children's Berlin, Lisle, and cotton gloves.

N. B.—The attention of the trade is particularly invited to this sale, as the assortments are very desirable, and every lot will be sold *without reserve*. 4 12 3t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning.

April 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 4 9 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,

April 18, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, including special and very attractive sale of 500 CARTONS RICH BONNET RIBBONS and other millinery goods, by order of a well-known importing house in New York. 4 12 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 13 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Administrator's Peremptory Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

STOCK VERY FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF EVERY QUALITY AND DESCRIPTION, HIGH COST WATCHES, OPERA GLASSES, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL AND OTHER GOODS, ELEGANT SHOW-CASES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

Particulars hereafter. 4 11 4t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 23

CARD.—We have received instructions from Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, to dispose of a valuable collection of original oil paintings, many now being in the Custom House. We are unable to fix the date of sale. Due notice will be given. 4 13 2t

A. BARLOW'S
THIRTEENTH SALE OF ELEGANT NEW AND SUPERIOR FURNITURE.
On Friday Morning,

April 15, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, the extensive and magnificent stock of superior household furniture, now contained in the salesroom, comprising the largest assortment of parlor and chamber furniture ever offered at public sale, comprising lounges, bookcases, sideboards, extension tables, etageres, easy and reclining chairs, parlor and card tables, mirrors, hair mattresses, etc. etc.

All goods warranted in writing as represented, or no sale.

Goods packed on the premises and shipped to any part of the United States.

Catalogues ready on Thursday morning.

Call and examine before buying elsewhere. 4 13 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, 11 24 8
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

On account of non-arrival of goods, straw goods sale advertised for Thursday, April 14, has been postponed until further notice. 4 14

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LARGE SALE OF ABOUT 2000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

NOTICE.—Our Large Opening Sale of Boots and Shoes, Bags and Satchels, etc. (hereafter in connection with our sales of Hats and Straw Goods), which will be held on MONDAY MORNING, April 18, on four months' credit. W. H. FORREST, Auctioneer.

CARD.—We solicit the attention of Consignees and City and Country Buyers to our large and attractive Opening Sale in the Department of Boots, Shoes, etc., on MONDAY, April 18, and thereafter throughout the season.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
4 12 5t No. 240 MARKET Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. 1 18

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

CARD.—We call particular attention to our large sale of elegant Furniture to be held to-morrow, at 1110 Chesnut street, as the catalogue includes parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture made by some of our best cabinetmakers. Also, the furniture of two families declining housekeeping. Also, mirrors, china, glassware, stoves, etc. etc.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine Carpets, Large French Plate Mirrors, Piano-fortes, Melodeon, Parlor, Chamber, and Cottage Suits; Silver Plated Ware, Paintings, Engravings, Etc.
On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture from families declining housekeeping.

FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.—At the same time will be sold—
One elegant mantel mirror, plate 82x60 inches.
One do do do do 72x48 do.
One do do do do 70x50 do.

TO APOTHECARIES.—At 10 o'clock, will be sold, 346 stock drug bottles of various sizes and well labelled. Suitable for a drug store. 4 13 2t

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Also, a large assortment of secondhand furniture, carpets, mirrors, china, etc. 1t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. 3 19 6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, 1 41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOLY WEEK.

The Observance in this City and Elsewhere—The "Tenebræ"—Good Friday.

This, the closing week of Lent, commonly known as Holy, or Passion Week, has been generally observed throughout the city by churches of various denominations. In the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and some Lutheran churches daily services have been held. Palm Sunday was the beginning of the peculiar observances of the season. On that day the entrance of our Saviour into Jerusalem was commemorated. It derives its name from the fact of the palm branches having been strewed in the way on that occasion. The special services of each day in Passion Week bear some reference to the daily doings of our Lord after His entry into the holy city. On Thursday, this evening, the time equivalent to that of the institution of the Lord's Supper, after the eating of the Passover, the Holy Communion is celebrated in many churches. On Good Friday, the memorial day of the crucifixion and burial, the most solemn services are held. On this day in the Roman churches the mass is celebrated by celebrants attired in black vestments. The high altar, and sometimesthe entire church, is draped in black or dark purple, the penitential color. The purple color is also in use in some Episcopal churches. The usual altar lights are omitted, and in some churches the bells are not allowed to be rung. The lessons in the services of all the denominations who observe the day all bear reference to the great event, the cruel death by crucifixion of our Lord upon the cross. Every event and incident connected with the scene are rehearsed in the hearing of the congregation.

In the city of Rome the ceremonies of Passion Week are carried out to the fullest extent. One great feature of the observance there is the performance of the "Miserere" on the afternoon of Wednesday. This is called the *Tenebræ*, from the darkness which pervades the building during the celebration. This "Miserere" is chanted in St. Peter's, and in every church, but the place most noted for the celebration is the Sistine Chapel. All travellers who have ever witnessed the ceremony in this place unite in the highest praises of the performance. This chapel is always crowded to suffocation on the occasion. The "Miserere" is chanted by a double choir, composed of the very best singers in Italy, in almost total darkness, and without any instrumental accompaniment whatever. This *Tenebræ* is also celebrated in every Roman Catholic church in this country, but in these it is usually intoned by the priests and attendants, the choir taking no part.

In St. Alban's Chapel, New York, and in several other of the ritualistic Episcopal churches, the *Tenebræ* is celebrated with the most impressive accompaniments that ritualism can produce.

A most prominent secular observance of the day in England is the eating of hot cross-buns. These are a small round cake or bun stamped with the sign of the cross. In London they are cried around the streets during the entire day. The custom is supposed to have originated in the superstition which prevailed from the earliest times that bread baked on Good Friday and kept throughout the ensuing year was a certain cure, when grated in water, for almost any complaint. The hot cross-bun is almost unknown upon the continent of Europe, but in this country it is frequently met with on the table, though they are never hawked about the streets as in England. Several bakers in this city have been advertising for a week past that the article will be for sale at their establishments on Good Friday morning.

The observance of Good Friday at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city includes the ceremony of the unveiling of the cross. This is performed by the bishop, who, after the prayers at the conclusion of the mass, puts off his vestment and takes a veiled cross from the altar. He carries it to the epistle corner of the altar, where he uncovers the top of the cross, intoning the "*Ecce lignum crucis*," "Behold the wood of the cross." He then goes to the right side of the altar, where he uncovers the right arm of the cross, using the same sentence; and proceeding thence to the middle of the altar, the entire cross is uncovered, and the *Ecce lignum* intoned as before. The cross is then placed before the altar, where it is adored by bishops, clergymen, and people in turn, each one kneeling thrice upon both knees and kissing the feet of the crucifix. When the adoration is almost finished the candles on the altar are lighted, and at its conclusion the cross is restored to its place.

The solemn services of Passion Week are succeeded by the joyful ones of Easter. On that day, commemorative of our Saviour's rising again from the dead, services expressive of the greatest joy of the faithful in this glorious event are held. The church buildings lose their sombre trimmings, and are dressed in bright, lively colors. The aid of beautiful flowers is called in to help the effect, and the music, which before was solemn and dirge-like, is now bright and joyful. These are some of the many ways by which the services of the season are made effective, and no one of sound common sense has ever doubted their appropriateness, though many sects and individuals fail themselves to observe them.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A good heavy shower of half an hour's duration would prove a blessing in the way of settling the dust that now almost blinds the pedestrian.

—The opening trot at Suffolk Park comes off this afternoon; consequently but few gamblers or sporting men will be found promenading Chesnut street.

—Third street is again in a state of upheaval. This time the starting point is Market street and the direction southward. We understand that a culvert is to be built.

—Intemperance amongst youth of fifteen and sixteen summers is growing to an alarming extent. The Mayor should at once give orders for the rigid enforcement of the law relative to selling liquor to minors.

—Politics in the Twenty-second ward are growing livelier every day. Some say that Al. Harmer will obtain the Congressional nomination; others claim it for Judge Brewster. Time will tell.

—An Eighth street store displays three styles of "waterfalls," marked past, present, and future. The past and present we have already seen; the future we expect to see, *i. e.*, if there is a woman in creation with strength of spinal column sufficient to carry it.

LECTURES.—This evening Senator Revels will deliver his long-promised lecture upon "The Press" at Horticultural Hall. As there is an unusual interest felt in the appearance of this gentleman, a crowded house may be expected.

On Saturday afternoon next Miss Olive Logan will repeat her lecture on "Girls" at the Academy of Music.

On Monday evening, the 25th inst., Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, will deliver a lecture at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in aid of the mission work of that church in the southwestern part of the city. Subject—"Put Money in thy Purse." Tickets at No. 530 Arch street.

A FOUNTAIN ON BROAD STREET.—As a striking feature and an elegant attraction in the improvement of Broad street, a grand colossal fountain has been suggested, such a one as will be at once a work of art and give to that thoroughfare a widespread celebrity. We are strangely deficient in Philadelphia in those evidences of taste and refinement. It is hoped that this suggestion will attract the attention of our public-spirited citizens, and be put in practical operation upon the street named.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—J. H. Skillman has been held in $1800 bail by Alderman Morrow, to answer the charge of assault and battery. The allegation is that he went into the house No. 1418 Sansom street yesterday, and cruelly beat one the inmates, a female. The woman so was badly injured that she has been lying in fits ever since.

NOT TO BE CLOSED.—Owing to the numerous recent arrivals of vessels from foreign ports, and at the urgent request of the business community, the Collector of the Port has deemed it advisable not to close the Custom House tomorrow (Good Friday), as was at first contemplated.

THE PHILA. FOURTH PRESBYTERY.

Close of Yesterday's Proceedings.

After the close of our report yesterday, this body held an election for Commissioners to the General Assembly, which resulted in the choice of Rev. T. Y. Mitchell, Rev. James Wood, principals, and Rev. Messrs. Earle and Turner alternates. Elders General Gregory and J. Hildeburn were elected principals, and Messrs. Stevenson and Cloud alternates.

Rev. Charles E. Lord presented a certificate of dismission from the Windsor Association, and was received as a member of the presbytery.

A resolution was then offered by General Gregory, recommending the formation of temperance societies in the Sunday Schools of the different Presbyterian churches embraced in this presbytery. The resolution was adopted and ordered to be made the order of business for 10 o'clock this morning.

This Morning's Session—The Temperance Cause—Interesting Proceedings.

The Presbytery reassembled this morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, Moderator, in the chair. After the spending of about half an hour in devotional exercises, the Presbytery proceeded to business, the minutes of the previous meeting being read and adopted.

Rev. Jos. G. Williamson, of Bethlehem, hitherto absent, reported and took his seat.

A communication was received and read from Wharton Street Church, asking for the pastoral services of Rev. John Henry Sharpe.

On motion the matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Sharpe, who, after a few moments' consideration, reported his acceptance of the call.

A committee of three was then appointed to make arrangements for his installation.

The committee appointed in the case of Rev. Mr. Little yesterday, reported that they had agreed on Thursday, the 21st inst., for the installation of Mr. Little. Agreed to.

Rev. Mr. Adair moved that the next stated meeting of the Presbytery be held in Bethesda Church on the first Thursday in October next. Agreed to.

It was then moved by Dr. Sheppard, and agreed to, that the adjourned meeting of the Presbytery take place at the Presbyterian House on the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Rev. Noah M. Price, of Lutherbaum Chapel, was at this point invited to sit as a corresponding member.

The order of the day with reference to General Gregory's motion on temperance was then called for.

Rev. Dr. Johnson moved to amend the expression "adult and juveniles societies of the church and congregations," to whom the work was referred, to read, "to those acting under their present organized agencies or by such other as might best promote the object."

A long debate ensued on this matter, during which Rev. Mr. Helfenstein offered the following simple and truthful pledge, saying that he had fought in the temperance cause for the last forty years, and had found it to act gloriously among Sunday-school children:—

OUR PLEDGE.

This youthful band
Do with our hand
The pledge now sign
To drink no wine,
Nor brandy red,
To turn our head;
Nor crazy gin,
To tempt to sin;
Nor whisky hot,
That makes the sot:
Nor filthy beer,
That makes us queer;
Nor fiery rum,
To turn our home
Into a hell
Where none could dwell,
Where Peace would fly,
Where Hope would die,
And Love expire
Mid such a fire.
So here we pledge perpetual hate
To all that can intoxicate.

At length it was agreed to refer the matter to a committee consisting of General Gregory, Dr. Allen, Mr. Schenck, and Mr. Ford. The gentlemen named then retired.

The next business in order was free conversation on the state of religion in the churches. The Moderator announced that the brethren would be limited to five minutes each. The following gentlemen gave glowing descriptions of their several churches. Rev. Richard T. Eva, of Bethesda Church; Rev. Mr. Turner, of Neshaming; Rev. Mr. Worthington, of Cedarville; Rev. Mr. Wood, of Allentown; Rev. Hiram Fry, of Reading Church, No. 2; Rev. Mr. Richards, of Reading, 1st Church; Rev. Mr. Lord, of Beverly.

Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, former pastor of Market Square Church, Germantown, spoke for that congregation in the absence of the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Cowan, of St. Louis, Rev. Mr. Hutton, Moderator.

A call was here read from Herman Presbyterian Church, asking for the pastoral services of Rev. J. Ford Sutton. The call was referred to Mr. Sutton, who signified his acceptance. A committee was then appointed to prepare for the installation of Mr. Sutton.

Application was made by Rev. Mr. Cullis for dismissal from Heidelburg Reformed Church.

Rev. Mr. Adair reported in favor of consolidating the First and Second Churches of Cedarville, N. J.

The record of Belvidere Church was approved and the committee discharged.

The committee on letters from East Tennessee recommended that it was inexpedient to ordain Mr. Davis (colored), and expressed their sympathy with him. Adopted.

The committee on General Gregory's motion returned and recommend to the churches most efficient action upon the subject. An amendment was offered that the Church take immediate action to purify themselves from the evil. The amendment was adopted.

Dr. Johnson moved to amend the amendment by adopting the words that "the churches, through their present organized church agencies, or by such others under the control of the churches as may best promote the object," and that the report be sent to every session. Carried.

The vote on the resolutions as amended by the suggestions of the committee was then made unanimous.

After the receipt of some other sessional minutes and some other business, the presbytery adjourned.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—This morning about 2 o'clock Officers Churchhill and Clay found the back door of the shoe store of Mr. C. F. Eckel, No. 504 North Eighth street, open. They made an investigation, and discovered two persons inside in the act of packing up goods for removal. The officers succeeded in capturing one of the party, named Benjamin White. The other escaped. The prisoner was taken to the station house. This afternoon he will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station.

BARN DESTROYED.—A barn belonging to Mrs. Ward, and situated in Fairmount Park, near the West Philadelphia Water Works, was destroyed by fire about a quarter before 1 o'clock this morning. The barn was unoccupied. Loss, $200. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as several attempts have been made recently to fire property in that neighborhood.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—A colored man named Samuel King imbibed too freely of the "ardent" yesterday. On his return to his home he created a disturbance with his family, and drawing a revolver he threatened to kill his daughter. A policeman was called in and Samuel was taken to the lock-up, where he had a hearing before Alderman Randall, and was committed for trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—In consequence of numerous complaints received, Mayor Fox yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of J. D. Humphries and S. Humphries upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house at the S. E. corner of Eleventh and Coates streets. The parties were arrested, and this afternoon they will have a hearing at the Central Police Station.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Martha Beck, while intoxicated yesterday, hurled a paving stone through a window of a house at Front and Pine streets. For this she was arrested, and Alderman Carpenter committed her to answer the charge of malicious mischief. She was also fined for drunkenness.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Yesterday afternoon Henry C. Brown was arrested at Tenth street and Girard avenue for attempting at indecent assault upon a little girl aged only seven years. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Hood, and was held for a further hearing on the 16th inst.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Great Border Excitement.

Movement of Troops.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Important News—Great Excitement on the Border.

MONTREAL, April 14.—Great excitement continues in military matters. The members of Battery H, Royal Artillery, have orders to be ready for immediate service, and were at work nearly all night taking out commissary stores, etc., which have been packed away in view of the departure of troops for England. Company P, Rifles and Artillery, are also under orders to turn out at a moment's notice. The musters of volunteers last night on the whole was good, some of the First Battalion presenting almost their full strength, and enlistments taking place rapidly.

They are to drill several hours daily, and three thousand are to be ready to take the field immediately. Captain Muir's troop of cavalry arrived at Huntington, and are patrolling the roads. The Victoria Bridge was placed under guard of the Grand Trunk Brigade last night.

LONDON, Ontario, April 14.—The London Field Battery has been ordered to the front. Its destination is St. Clair river, where it will occupy a commanding position.

The Thomas Scott Murder.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Mr. Scott, delegate from Red river, was arrested at 12 o'clock last night on a warrant issued at Toronto, charging him with being accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry, on the 4th of March last. Father Richotte will probably be arrested to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

Continued from the Third Edition.

William C. McFarland, physician, testified that he was a nephew of the prisoner; knew his uncle before his marriage; remember his uncle and his wife staying at the house of witness' father; they were very affectionate towards each other; subsequently witness boarded at his uncle's house; Mrs. McFarland told him that her husband gave her all the money she required; saw her the second day after she left her husband at Sinclair's; she occupied a room adjoining Richardson's; she said her reasons for leaving him were that he had commenced to drink; she refused to go back; Mrs. McFarland asked him to stay that night with her husband, as she feared he would destroy himself; witness told his uncle of the conversation, and he seemed much affected; in conversation with Mrs. McFarland she told him her husband loved her very much, and in fact was jealous of her; Mr. McFarland told him that her father was coming down, and they would hold a conference; she once told witness that all she needed was money to make her happy, to enable her to mingle with the *elite* of society in New York; it was about four months before the separation that his uncle went to live in Amity street; he communicated the remark made by Mrs. McFarland in regard to money to McFarland.

Mr. Gerry offered to show by the witness that Mrs. McFarland told him that Horace Greeley thought a great deal of her, and that Schuyler Colfax admired her very much, but the testimony was ruled out.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, April 14—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money closed at 94, for account 94¼. Five-twenties of 1862, 88½; of 1865, 87¾; of 1867, 89½; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, April 14—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11½d. to 11¾d.; sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 bales for speculation and export. Lard buoyant. Turpentine, 28s. 9d.

LONDON, April 14—4·30 P. M.—Tallow heavy, 44s. 9d.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—Bonds opened quiet at 95 to 95½, and closed quiet at 95.

PARIS, April 14.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 77c.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Petroleum closed quiet at 51.

BURGLARY.

Fearful Encounter—The Robber Shot.

About 1 o'clock this morning Officer George Senn, of the Twelfth district, discovered a man in the act of jimmying the shutter of the lager beer saloon of Mr. Caspar Neff, at Washington lane and Ridge avenue. On the appearance of the policeman the robber started on a run. He was pursued and a shot fired at him by the officer. This had not the desired effect, for the fugitive halted for a second, and returned the compliment by firing two shots at the patrolman.

The officer again fired, the robber dropped his hand on his hip as though he had been struck, and remained standing until the officer caught hold of him. A desperate struggle then ensued, the parties falling to the ground and rolling over one another, struggling violently.

The thief while down drew a revolver, but it was wrenched from his grasp by the officer, who discharged the contents in the air. The fellow gathering his strength, for awhile overpowered the officer, and getting him on the ground stamped upon and almost choked him to death. He then drew a second revolver, a 7 shooter, and had presented it at the breast of the officer when the latter seized it and wrenched it from him.

The desperado at this time managed to break from the grasp of the officer, which the latter had maintained of him all through the struggle, and ran. He jumped an embankment at the Connecting Railroad and effected his escape. The officer recovered a pair of shoes, a cap, and a roll of wire, the property of the escaped fugitive. On presenting himself at the station house the officer bore traces of the severity of the struggle, his face and lip being cut and his clothes bloody.

The blood on the officer's garments came principally from the thief, who was severely beaten about the head and face with the revolver in the hands of the officer.

AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—About twenty minutes past twelve o'clock this morning the grocery store of Messrs. Boyd & Co., southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, was entered by thieves, and an attempt made to force open the safe. Whilst the thieves were at work a policeman happened to try the door, in order to see if it was fastened, when the thieves took fright and left through a rear alley. The rascals secured nothing for their trouble, but succeeded in rendering the lock of the safe almost worthless.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening, a horse attached to a wagon containing a lady and her son, a lad of about ten years, took fright at Fourth and Union streets, and dashed madly off. The boy was thrown out and severely injured. The lady remained in the vehicle and was uninjured. The horse was stopped at Fourth and South streets.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—The fifteenth amendment will be celebrated at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on the 20th. The colored element will be represented by Rev. Mr. Chambers. James M. Scovel, J. T. Arion, and James Reeves will also make speeches.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—William Flint, an artillerist, found his way yesterday into the Jersey House, on Race street, above Second, and assaulted the landlady. He was subsequently arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Godbou was held in $600 bail to answer.

FOUND.—Michael Delan, the father of he children who recently arrived from Ireland, and who were cared for at the Sixteenth District Station House, has been found. He resides in Frankford. The children were highly delighted on seeing their long-lost parent.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police are determined to break up the practice of corner lounging. Yesterday there were ten arrests in the First district, and three in the Ninth district, of corner loungers.

MILITARY.—The 4th Regiment P. V. M., Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, Colonel A. J. Sellers commanding, will parade this evening for battalion drill, on the Nicholson pavement, North Broad street.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Rioting in Spain.

Amendment Celebration To-day.

The Oneida Distress Fund.

FROM EUROPE.

Rioting at Seville.

MADRID, April 14.—Riots broke out at Seville yesterday on account of the attempted enforcement of the conscription act. They were suppressed, however, without difficulty. The *Diario* of this city charges that the recent revolt in Aragon was brought about with Cuban money.

The French Workingmen.

PARIS, April 14.—The International Society of Workmen contemplate issuing an address from their headquarters in this city requesting the workmen of France who favor a republic to vote with blank tickets on the occasion of the *plebiscitum*.

French Bullion.

The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 5,600,000 francs during the past week.

American Securities in England.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, says the eagerness for American railway securities is well nigh exhausted.

The Roman Vote.

ROME, April 14.—Nearly six hundred bishops voted for the constitution *de fide*, and there were no votes in opposition.

Ransom Claimed by Brigands.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—The brigands who seized the Duke of Manchester's son, Secretary Hubert of the British Legation, and Secretary Bayel of the Italian Legation, have exacted £2000 ransom.

London Money Market.

LONDON, April 14.—The money market is advancing, owing to unfavorable bank returns.

British Bullion.

The amount of bullion in the vaults of the bank to-day is £406,000 less than on last Thursday.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, April 14.—Arrived, steamship St. Andrew.

French Labor Strikes.

PARIS, April 14.—The Government despatched more troops to Nevers to-day, on account of the continuance of the strike at Fourchambault, a little town in that neighborhood.

Gustave Flourens has forwarded to the French republicans a congratulatory address from Irishmen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senate Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following nominations were sent in to-day:—John Titus, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory; Charles A. Tweed, Associate Justice of the same court; George P. Fisher, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia; John Parry, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-first district, New York.

The Oneida Fund.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably granting a year's salary to the families of the officers and men lost on the Oneida.

A Diplomatic Squabble.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Caldwell, accredited here as Minister from Peru, was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day and stated that the Secretary of State had refused to receive his credentials, or to present him to the President, and he asked that some action be taken to compel Secretary Fish to receive him as the Peruvian Minister. The committee, after listening to his statement, informed him that they had no jurisdiction in the matter, as it was not officially before them.

The Georgia Bill.

Senator Morton is making a strong speech on the Georgia bill.

Covode-Foster Case.

John Covode was before the Committee on Elections to-day, and made an argument against paying the amount of the bill of Henry D. Foster, who contested the seat. Covode alleged that Foster had charged two thousand dollars too much for witnesses. Covode stated to the committee that he would be compelled to call attention to the matter in the House.

Arctic Explorations.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate gave another hearing to-day to Dr. Hayes and Captain Hall relative to Arctic explorations. There is a division in the committee in favor of Hall's plan, but Senator Sumner says he lacks the scientific skill necessary for the command of such an expedition.

The Howard Investigation.

There is much comment over the fact that the Committee on Education and Labor has determined to keep the Howard investigation strictly private. Mr. Wood is in favor of opening the doors to reporters.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

To aid in the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to the western boundary of Louisiana, and to aid in the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) made an attempt to get up a contested election case, but, on motion of Mr. Schenck, at 1·45 the House went into Committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, the question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Banks to reduce the duty on hemp manufactured from $40 to $25 per ton.

Mr. Jenckes spoke until the conclusion of the morning hour, when the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Post Office Committee, made a report in the case of the investigation into the erection of the New York and Boston Post Offices, and moved that it be printed and laid on the table, and that the committee be discharged from its further consideration. Agreed to.

Mr. Fitch, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills, which were ordered to be printed and recommitted, as follows:—

Granting lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a breakwater and harbor, and a ship canal at the head of Sturgeon bay, to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan.

Granting lands to the Sacramento Irrigation and Navigation Company.

Mr. Farnsworth, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made a report to day, concluding as follows:—In the opinion of the committee a building in New York, in all respects ample for the purpose of its construction, namely, a post office, should not cost to exceed $2,500,000, and could be erected and completed within that sum. That amount exceeds the estimates made by Mr. Mullett for a granite building, in 1868, over $300,000. The post office building in Boston should not cost over $1,000,000 for a first-class fire-proof building suitable and proper for the purpose of its construction.

In this connection the committee called attention to a letter of Alpheus Hardy, a well known citizen of Boston, who has been and is largely engaged in building in that city, and also one of the commissioners appointed by Congress to select a site for the building. He said a building may be erected to meet every reasonable want of the Government at a price not exceeding $800,000; say 22,000 feet of land covered, at $36 per square foot; finished and furnished; land, about $450,000. Total cost, $1,250,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Colored Celebration.

CLEVELAND, April 14.—The colored people are celebrating the fifteenth amendment act in this city to-day. A large procession on foot, carriages, and horseback, paraded the principal streets with bands of music and banners. The affair will terminate with speeches, fireworks, and a general good time to night.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Pardoned.

BOSTON, April 14.—John Gallagher, a well-known saloon-keeper, who was sentenced to ten years in the State Prison in 1865 for shooting Dennis Cokely during a row in his place, has been pardoned and liberated.

A BAD SON.—John Gallagher, a resident of Mantua, committed an assault and battery on his mother and father yesterday, for which he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Carpenter.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 4·30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the residence No. 1889 North Twentieth street was slightly damaged by fire. The flames originated from a heater on the premises.

FAST DRIVING.—A German named C. Mack was arrested yesterday for fast driving over the Chesnut Street Bridge. He was arrested by Officer Glenn, and Alderman Randall fined him.

THE DOG-CATCHERS.—The dog-catchers will commence operations about Monday next. The wagon used by them is being put in order.

REFRIGERATORS.

SECOND SEASON.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!
TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR.
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR

LINED WITH WHITE METAL.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
KING OF THE WORLD.
King of the World.
King of the World.
King of the World.

SOLE DEPOT,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,
Central House-furnishing Store,
915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
4 7 thstu6m8p

HOSIERY.

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF
HOSIERY
AND
MERINO WEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at $1·75; other makes at $1 and $1·50. 2 17 thstu3m4p

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S,
N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.

A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE REDUCTION.

A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

AGRICULTURAL.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS, FRESH AND GENUINE.—Grass and Clover Seeds. Onion Sets, Asparagus and Rhubarb Roots, Mushroom Spawn, Early Potatoes, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant Plants of the best varieties.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR for 1870, with list of prices, etc., can be had on application at
DREER'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
4 9 swth4t No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS in want of pure and reliable seeds can be supplied at HACKER, WETHERILL & CO'S, Seed Store, No. 805 MARKET Street. Catalogues furnished on application.

250 BUSHELS ONION SETS FOR sale cheap at HACKER, WETHERILL & CO'S, No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY ROSE, EARLY MOHAWK, Gebec, and Peach Blow Potatoes, Norway Oats, Colossal Asparagus, Mixed Lawn Grass, etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 8 ftuth4t No. 805 MARKET Street.

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.

We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."

Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.

M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
4 7 1m No. 39 N. WATER Street.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 46

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY.
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.;
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.
T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be *pure*, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H BRUCKNER,
Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [4 14 thslm

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N. W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

ROOFING.

PATENT ENGLISH
ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT.

This Felt makes a cheap, durable, and light permanent Roofing, and from its lightness and easy applicability, it can be readily fixed by any carpenter or handy laborer.

It is much used for large Open Roofs, as of Churches, Chapels, Public Halls, etc., as well as for Houses, Cottages, Verandahs, Summer Houses, etc.

It equalizes the temperature by counteracting the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

It deadens the sound of falling rain or hail on the Roofs, and prevents condensation of moisture.

The Felt does not crack from change of temperature; and, being non conducting in its properties, resists alike heat from the Sun and cold from the Frost.

It is made in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide.

Patent Bituminous Lining Felt
FOR THE
PROTECTION OF DAMP WALLS.

To those building at the Sea shore, attention is called to this Felt as especially adapted for Lining Walls.

FOR SALE BY
MERCHANT & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents,
Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR STREET,
4 12tuths3trp PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.

PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all.

We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 1mrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·54 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, sixteen hands high, well formed, of good style and appearance, gentle, and well broken. Not afraid of an engine or cars. Is a very good family horse. Apply by mail to "T. W." West Chester, Pa. 4 14 2t*